The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Proprietor.

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H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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Within ten years no less than 12,000,000 acres of forest have been cut down or burned over in the United States. Much of the timber is used for fuel, twenty-five cities being on record as consuming from 5,000 to 10,000 acres each. Fences use up much timber, and railway sleepers require the product of 150,000 acres per annum. The amount of pine and hemlock timber yet standing in the forests of the timber States is estimated at 225,000,000,000 feet. The sum of $144,000,000 is invested in the timber industry, employing 200,000 men.

When the Grass Shall Cover Me.

When the grass shall cover me,
Head to foot, where I am lying;
When not any wind that blows,
Summer blooms nor winter snows,
Shall awake me to your sighing;
Close above me as you pass,
You will say: "How kind she was,"
Yea will say: "How true she was,"
When the grass grows over me.

When the grass shall cover me,
Holden close to earth's warm bosom;
While I laugh, or weep, or sing
Never more for anything;
You will find in blade and blossom,
Sweet, small, voices, odorous,
Tender pleaders in my cause,
That shall speak me as I was—
When the grass grows over me.

When the grass shall cover me!
Ah, beloved, in my sorrow
Very patient, I can wait—
Knowing that, or soon or late,
There will dawn a clearer morrow;
When your heart will moan, "Alas!
Now I know how true she was;
Now I know how dear she was,"
When the grass grows over me.

Playing the Dressmaker.

Mrs. Ross Ruslington sat dignified, haughty, self-possessed.

Mrs. Ross Ruslington was indignant, and took no pains to hide that fact, and all because her son had rebelled—all because her one darling had seen fit to consult his own heart in falling in love.

Ernest Ruslington was one of those handsome, tenderly-worshipful fellows—tall, strong, affectionate-hearted, with a devoted way that goes so surely to a woman's heart, that made his mother idolize him as he deserved, that made little Mamie Morgan fairly thrill with rapturous love for him, that made even stately Miss Genevieve Wallace admire him, and feel in no ways averse to the plan Mrs. Ruslington had arranged, that her handsome son should present Miss Genevieve as his wife.

But in this especial instance Mr. Ernest Ruslington was proving, beyond the shadow of a doubt that, while he and Mamie Morgan and Cupid had proposed their future way of happiness, his mother was determined to dispose of them all—except her boy—very summarily. And to this end was the interview tending when Mrs. Ruslington sat in her blue silken-cushioned chair, with her fair blonde face as stern as her well-bred indignation could make it.

Mrs. Ruslington stood at one end of the low mantle-piece, his elbow resting upon it, his head leaning lightly on his hand, listening courteously to his mother's low-spoken, yet none the less passionate words.

"But you are so entirely mistaken, mother. If you would only permit me to bring Mamie to see you, if you would only give her an opportunity to let you see her, I am positive you would change your mind. She is a dainty, refined high-bred little lady, with a face so sweet that it would appeal to you instantly. You would love her, mother, if you would only lay aside your pride, your injustice."

Mrs. Ruslington only smiled faintly.

"I am sorry you look upon me as prejudiced, my dear boy. I have always studied your interests, I think, and now, when I recommend you so strongly to marry Genevieve Wallace, you surely must understand I regard it for your great good. Genevieve is very pretty, undeniably a lady in birth, manners, education and position. She is very rich, and would make a most suitable match for you."

"If I loved her—which I do not and cannot. Mother, it seems to me you should not seek to bias my judgment in this, the most important event of my life. All my life I have tried to please you, all my life been governed very much by your wishes and advice; but in this case, you must permit me to know my own heart. You must remember that where one has carefully hoarded all their wealth of affection, and not flittered it away on every pretty face, when one has never loved until they have brought their judgment and their disciplined maturity to censur as I do, that such love is a resistless passion, not to be trifled with by any one."

Mrs. Ruslington looked at his very quiet, determined face, and knew he would stand by what he said, and the realization that Mamie Morgan would be the wife of Ernest Ruslington came to her with such abhorent force that she rose from her chair, flashing-eyed, frosty-voiced.

"I remember nothing but that my son intends to disgrace his family and himself. I shall never mention the matter again, but, rest assured, that if you marry this obscure, ordinary girl, whose pretty face is her only commendation—mush, if you please!—if you do it, all further communication with me and this house, and your income, will be ended."

* * * * * * *

"And you are sure, perfectly sure, it was right, Ernest? I am so afraid that I have been doing wrong in permitting myself to stand between you and your mother. Oh, Ernest, it is the only unhappiness that comes to me as your wife—this knowledge that I am the cause of you and her being enemies."

Mamie Ruslington, the year-old wife, was leaning her lovely head on her husband's shoulder, and together they were looking interestingly down on a little golden-fleeced head nestled among blankets and lawn, from which it will be deduced that Ernest Ruslington had not been intimidated by his mother's threats, but had bravely forsworn luxury and elegance for the sake of the girl he loved and who loved him, and married her, conscious that he was in the right.

Mamie Morgan had never been accustomed to surroundings that were more than plainly comfortable, so that to her the pleasant little home her husband took her to, and which he was enabled to make for them in consideration of a snug little sum of money in the bank, saved from his income, was a very paradise to her, where she was as happy as the day was long, after Ernest had reasoned her into believing it was not her fault that his mother refused to countenance them.

He had not been long in obtaining a good position, and on the salary he received he and his young wife lived well, even elegantly.

Then a little baby-girl had come to them, and over the nestling cradle, over this child, Mamie's conscience condemned her afresh, and she cried over baby's flossy golden hair.

"I wish as heartily as you do, darling, that my mother would be friends with us, and she shall know your delicate compliment in naming baby Helen Berwyn, after her own maiden name. Who knows but that this pet of ours will prove a peacemaker?"

True to his word Ernest wrote to his mother, telling her of the birth of his child, her grand-daughter, and renewing his invitation—in his frank, eager way, that was yet perfectly free from fawning—to come to his home and be convinced that Mamie had made, not marred, his happiness.

Mrs. Ruslington was conquered by the letter—by the sweet news that always touches a true woman's heart.

Almost all those long months since her darling had gone from her home to be the delight of another loving woman's life, she had been wearying for him, and daily, hourly, regretting that she had said such cruel things to him.

Within an hour she was with her son at his office, the first time she had seen him since the day he had told her Mamie Morgan was his wife, and this proud woman sobbed out her true heart fullness on her son's breast.

"It was wrong in me, Ernest, I'll admit it. I will endeavor to atone by going at once to your wife. But, my boy, if I can't love her as I would like to, you mustn't blame me, will you? I'll try for your own and your baby's sake."

Ernest smiled confidently.

"You won't have to try, mother. You'll find the dearest little woman in the world glad to receive you, and waiting to love you as a dear child should. Go to her at once."

She did go, and was shown into the parlor by the maid without giving her name, merely requesting the girl to tell her mistress a lady desired to see her.

There came into the room a slight, graceful, girlish creature with beautiful violet-blue eyes, and hair of soft, lustrous brown, that was crimped slightly from the parting, and gathered into a thick Grecian knot at the back of the classic little head.

She wore a wrapper of gray serge, with pockets, collar and buttons of brown silk.

There was a dainty linen collar and a bright blue ribbon bow at the neck, and linen cuffs at the small, round wrists.

There were no earrings or jewelry of any kind, and Mrs. Ruslington's judgment gave a thrill of approval—even under a protest from pride—as this girlishly-womanly creature came forward with an ease and graciousness that never could have been acquired.

"I am glad you have come. Lay off your cloak and hat, please, and we will go into the nursery. I have all my dressmaking done there now, so that I can keep an eye to baby, you know."

Mrs. Ruslington liked the voice very much, but hardly the peculiarity of address.

"In the nursery, Mrs. Ruslington? I certainly would be glad to see the baby."

"You will see plenty of her," Mrs. Ernest laughed, "before I am done with you. Oh, did you bring the polonaise pattern, Mrs.—there! I told my husband I never could remember the dressmaker's name he said he would send—Mrs.—oh, yes—Mrs. Abercrombie! You did bring the polonaise pattern?"

Mrs. Ruslington, senior, understood it all in a flash.

Her daughter-in-law, whom she had finally condescended to visit, mistook her for the dressmaker.

Mrs. Ruslington, junior, was inly astonished to see such a dignified, well-dressed lady come to help her make up her black silk, and, while Mamie was absent a moment in response to a little rustling cry from baby Helen, grandmamma Helen suddenly began to enjoy the situation, and when Mamie came back, said:

"I have forgotten the pattern, Mrs. Ruslington, but I think we can make the skirt first, and leave the polonaise until to-morrow."

And Mrs. Helen Berwyn Ruslington, or Mrs. Ross Ruslington, as her cards read, actually cut out and basted the breadths in her despised daughter-in-law's black silk.

She contrived the trimming, and made such stylish suggestions that Mamie congratulated herself on her acquisition.

And the while, there was not a look, a word, a gesture of the young wife's that escaped the eyes of the deft-handed masquerader. She watched the tender, womanly way she cared for her little one; the sensible, economical mode of her housekeeping arrangements; the plain, palatable lunch; the dignity of the young mistress to her one servant; her intelligent industriousness and her sewing while baby slept; her patience, her amiability, and her beautiful unconscious adoration of her husband that betrayed itself at every turn.

It was not yet three o'clock of that memorable day before Mrs. Ross Ruslington had thoroughly made up her mind that her son's wife was far superior to Genevieve Wallace, and that Ernest had shown his accustomed foresight, judgment, and taste in choosing between the two.

"If I only can get her to talk about me," she thought, as she made side-plaiting, thoroughly enjoying the excitement of the occasion.

A while later she purposely introduced the subject.

"Your baby has an uncommon name, madam. Is it a fancy name?"

"Oh, no—it is for my husband's mother. Isn't it a beautiful name?"

Mamie then stroked the soft little hand lying doubled up on her bosom while the child slept.

"Very pretty. So old Mrs. Ruslington's name is Helen, is it? Do you know I never had much of an opinion of her? They say she is haughty, unforgiving, and obstinate."

"Oh, no Mrs. Abercrombie. My mother-in-law is one of the most perfect ladies you can imagine. She may be haughty—rich people are apt to be, and she—may be—is unforgiving where she feels she has been ill-used. Any one would be, would they not? But obstinate—no, I am quite sure not."

"You are well acquainted with her; you should know."

Mamie's fair cheek flushed.

"I am not acquainted with her, at all. I have never seen her, for she was so disappointed when her son married me that she refuses to know me. If she only would, I am sure I would make her love me. I would give baby into her arms, and let her see she is Ernest all over again. I would tell her how I had called her after her, hoping my child would make as noble a woman as reared my husband. I—"

And just as Mrs. Ruslington dashed down the plaiting her trembling hands could no longer hold, just as she was going to snatch Mamie to her well-won heart, the door opened, and her son, handsome, cheery, gay, came in.

"This is splendid! Mother dear, this is all my home needed—to see you here! Mamie! how natural and cozy it all is! Why—what—"

For Mamie had risen from her chair, bewildered, pale; and Mrs. "Abercrombie" stood, laughing and crying by turns.

"I've been here—taking advantage of a mistake Mamie made, and I've discovered what a jewel she is, Ernest. She shall never again want my love or care. Children, it's the best day I ever saw!"

And when Ernest put one arm around his wife and child, and the other around his mother, with tears in their eyes, and smiles on their lips, they all endorsed her opinion.

A Good Place to "Prospect."

The following humorous incident of a miner's life comes to the "Drawer" of *Harper's Magazine* from "Mining District No. 2," California:

One day a ragged, lazy-looking fellow came shuffling up to the store, and drawled out: "Well, boys, kin yer tell a feller whar there's a good place to prospect for gold?"

The boys laughed, thinking he would be more useful to himself around a free lunch table than as a miner. At length one of the crowd said to him: "See here, my friend, there's Dr. Mason, superintendent of the R—— Mine; you'd better ask him."

Now a mining superintendent is quite a high position in a mining district, and his opinion is eagerly sought for.

"Which is the superintendent?" asked the new-comer.

"That's the man, dressed in black with the dark brown curly hair," was the answer, pointing to Dr. M., who, though young, is a thorough mineralogist and chemist, and also a practical joker.

"Thank you, stranger," replied the fellow, as he made for the doctor, to whom he said: "Are you the superintendent of the R—— Mine?"

"Yes."

"Well, could yer tell a feller where to find a good place to prospect?"

Mason looked at him a moment, and, taking in the slow, tired movement of the man, said, with a twinkle in his eye: "You look like a lively, industrious man. Do you see that oak-tree on the hill-side?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, under that tree would be a good place to prospect; besides, its nice and shady, and you can lie down and rest when fatigued."

The fellow procured a pick and shovel, and went to work under the tree. The miners, passing by, ridiculed him; but, nothing daunted, he went on with his little dig. He "guessed the superintendent knew what he was about."

At the end of the week our miner had taken out fifteen hundred dollars' worth of gold. The doctor does not tell people where to prospect now. He says that the last man he showed where to prospect got so rich that he committed suicide, not knowing what to do with his money.

A Poet's Peculiar Taste.

One of Shelley's biographers says of him: Shelley used to pick the turpentine of fir tree, and eat it with a relish, or in walking through a pine wood, he would apply his tongue to a larch, and lick it as it oozed in a liquid state from the bark. I never met with anyone else who had the same taste. I have expostulated with him on the subject, and, of course, in vain; and I once related to him a little apologue, which was rather more efficacious. I was once at a ball—a very pleasant one it was—and we were all dancing away merrily, but we were obliged to desist, for all on a sudden the fiddlers stopped in the middle of a tune; we told them to play on, but they answered: "We cannot go on with our music, because that rascal, Bysshe, has eaten up all our rosin." Sometimes, when he was creeping stealthily up to a fir tree, that he might lick it, my fable of the poet and the fiddle would come into his head, and he would turn aside, laughing. The broken up ball, the enraged musicians, the whole scene appeared in a moment before his eyes.

"THE GOLDEN CALF."

The Evils of Speculation and the Means for Riches, as Described by Talmage at the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

The following extracts from a discourse of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, of Brooklyn, will be read with interest: Pull aside this curtain and you see the golden calf of modern idolatry. It is not like other idols, made out of stocks or stone, but it has an ear so sensitive that it can hear the whispers on Wall street and Third street and State street, and the footfalls of the Bank of England, and the flutter of a Frenchman's heart on the Bourse. It has an eye so keen that it can see the rust on the farm of Michigan wheat and the insect in the Maryland peach-orchard, and the trampled grain under the hoof of the Russian war-charger. It is so mighty that it swings any way it will the world's shipping. It has its foot on all the merchantmen and the steamers. It started the American civil war, and under God stopped it, and it will decide the Turko-Russian contest. One broker in September, 1869, in New York, shouted: "One hundred and sixty for a million!" and the whole continent shivered. This golden calf of the text has its right front foot in New York, its left front foot in Chicago, its right back foot in Charleston, its left back foot in New Orleans, and when it shakes itself it shakes the world. Oh! this is a mighty god—the golden calf of the world's worship.

But every god must have its temple, and this golden calf of the text is no exception. Its temple is vaster than St. Paul of the English, and St. Peter of the Italians, and Alhambra of the Spaniards, and the Parthenon of the Greeks, and the Mahal Taj of the Hindoos, and all the other cathedrals put together. Its pillars are grooved and fluted with gold, and its ribbed arches are hovering gold, and its chandeliers are descending gold, and its floors are tessellated gold, and its vaults are crowded heaps of gold, and its spires and domes are soaring gold, and its organ pipes are resounding gold, and its pedals are tramping gold, and its stops pulled out are flashing gold, while standing at the head of the temple, as the presiding deity, are the hoofs and shoulders and eyes and ears and nostrils of the calf of gold.

Further: every god must have not only its temple, but its altar of sacrifice, and this golden calf of the text is no exception. Its altar is not made out of stone as other altars, but out of counting-room desks and fire-proof safes, and it is a broad, a long, a high altar. The victims sacrificed on it are the Swartouts, and the Ketchams, and the Fisks, and the Tweeds, and ten thousand other people who are slain before this golden calf. What does this god care about the groans and struggles of the victims before it? With cold, metallic eye it looks on and yet lets them suffer. Oh! heavens and earth, what an altar! what a sacrifice of body, mind, and soul! The physical health of a great multitude is flung on to this sacrificial altar. They cannot sleep, and they take chloral and morphine and intoxicants. Some of them struggle in a nightmare of stocks, and at one o'clock in the morning suddenly rise up shouting: "A thousand shares of New York Central—one hundred and eight and a half! take it!" until the whole family is affrighted, and they fall back on their pillow and sleep until they are awakened again by a "corner" in Pacific Mail, or a sudden "rise" of Rock Island. Their nerves gone, their digestion gone, their brain gone, they die. The gowned ecclesiastic comes in and reads the funeral service: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Mistake. They did not "die in the Lord;" the golden calf kicked them! The trouble is, when men sacrifice themselves on this altar suggested in the text, they not only sacrifice themselves, but they sacrifice their families. If a man by an ill course is determined to go to perdition, I suppose you will have to let him go; but he puts his wife and children in an equipage that is the amusement of the avenues, and the driver lashes the horses into two whirlwinds, and the spokes flash in the sun, and the golden headgear of the harness gleams, until a blank calamity takes the bits of the horses and stops them, and shouts to the luxuriant occupants of the equipage: "Get out!" They get out. They get down. That husband and father flung his family so hard they never got up. There was the mark on them for life—the mark of a split hoof—the death-dealing hoof of the golden calf.

Solomon offered in one sacrifice, on one occasion, twenty-two thousand oxen and one hundred and twenty thousand sheep; but that was a tame sacrifice compared with the multitude of men who are sacrificing themselves on this altar of the golden calf, and sacrificing their families with them. The soldiers of General Havelock in India walked literally ankle deep in the blood of "the house of massacre," where two hundred women and children had been slain by the Sepoys; but the blood around about this altar of the golden calf flows up to the knee, flows to the girdle, flows to the shoulder, flows to the lip. Great God of heaven and earth have mercy! The golden calf has none.

Still the degrading worship goes on, and the devotees kneel and kiss the dust, and count their golden beads, and cross themselves with the blood of their own sacrifice. The music rolls on under the arches; it is made of clinking silver and clinking gold, and the rattling specie of the banks and brokers' shops, and the voices of all the exchanges. The soprano of the worship is carried by the timid voices of men who have just begun to speculate, while the deep bass rolls out from those who for ten years of iniquity have been doubly damned. Chorus of voices rejoicing over what they have made. Chorus of voices wailing over what they have lost. This temple of which I speak stands open day and night, and there is the glittering god with his four feet on broken hearts, and there is the smoking altar of sacrifice, new victims every moment on it, and there are the kneeling devotees, and the doxology of the worship rolls on, while Death stands with monkly and skeleton arm beating time for the chorus—"More! more! more!"

Some people are very much surprised at the actions of people in the Stock Exchange, New York. Indeed, it is a scene sometimes that paralyzes description, and is beyond the imagination of anyone who has never looked in. What snapping of finger and thumb, and wild gesticulation, and raving like hyenas, and stamping like buffaloes, and swaying to and fro, and jostling and rearing one upon another, and deafening uproar, until the president of the Exchange strikes with his mallet four or five times, crying, "Order! order!" and the astonished spectator goes out into the fresh air feeling that he has escaped from pandemonium. What does it all mean? I will tell you what it means. The devotees of every heathen temple cut themselves to pieces, and yell and gyrate. This vociferation and gyration of the Stock Exchange is all appropriate. This is the worship of the golden calf.

Duck-Shooting in Maryland.

There are various ways of shooting the ducks of the Chesapeake and its broad affluent, the Susquehanna. Gentlemen for the most part shoot from "blinds" and use decoys; while market gunners use the "sink-boat" or the "night reflector." "Blinds" are any sort of artificial concealment placed at an advantageous point upon the shore. They generally consist of a seat in a sort of box or shelter some four feet deep, and capable of containing three or four persons and a couple of dogs. They are thoroughly covered up with pine branches and young pine-trees, and communicate with the shore by a path similarly sheltered. The water in front is comparatively shallow, and, if it contain beds of wild celery on the bottom, is sure to be a feeding ground for the ducks. About thirty yards from the "blind" are anchored a fleet of perhaps a hundred and fifty decoys. They are wooden ducks roughly carved and painted, but devised with a strict regard for variety and sex. At a little distance they are calculated to deceive any eye, and they certainly have a great deal of weight in determining the action of a passing flock or "bunch" of ducks. The sink-boat is in reality a floating blind. It is nothing more than an anchored box or coffin with hinged flaps to keep the water from invading it. The gunner lies on his back in it, completely out of sight, and around it are placed the decoys. It is extremely tiresome work, but very destructive to the birds. They float down the stream when shot and are picked up from a boat stationed below. It is a wholesale murdering sort of thing and has little "sport" about it. The "night reflector" is quite as bad. It consists of a large reflector behind a common naptha lamp and mounted upon the bow of a boat. The latter is rowed out into the stream where the ducks are "bedded" for the night, and the birds, fascinated by the light, swim to it from every side and bob against the boat in helpless confusion. The number of birds secured depends only on the caliber of the gun. From twenty to thirty ducks to each shot fired is a common experience. The hunter who uses one of these reflectors may succeed in getting into a half a dozen "beds" in a night. Another thing he sometimes succeeds in is getting a charge of shot in his body from some indignant sportsman on shore. If a rifle is handy and any one chances to be up and about at the hour, no hesitation is felt at having a crack at the "pot-hunter's" nefarious light.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

The Squirrel Killer.

The Stockton (Cal.) *Independent* says: The irrepressible squirrel has at last met a conqueror in the person of a Mr. Bryant, who, if report be true, kills them by the score. It seems that this squirrel destroyer was for a long time an invalid. He captured a lot of squirrels, and, day and night, to while away the tedium of disease, he studied their habits and discovered their special weakness. He then compounded a pellet, the base of which was a deadly drug, and sugar-coated it with something especially attractive to the squirrel tribe. His success surpassed expectation, and he is now traveling over the country, taking contracts to kill all the squirrels on a farm for so much an acre—eight cents in the mountains and five cents in the valleys. He passes by their burrows, drops a few grains of his exterminator, and in a few minutes the squirrels lie dead in all directions. It is said that one will eat a grain containing the poison, pick up another and die with it in his paws. Green valley (Solano county) farmers tell us that heaps of squirrels lie piled up in that valley, attesting the skill of the greatest squirrel killer in this or any other country. The farmers of San Joaquin county will be happy to make the acquaintance of this individual with his little pills.

Incombustible Paper.

Two Spanish gentlemen of Salamanca have just obtained a patent in Spain for making writing paper incombustible. A number of experiments have been made with the process, and the results are said to have been very satisfactory. The paper will not burn, no matter what may be the intensity of the heat applied. A single sheet submitted to the direct action of a flame will carbonize, but does not take fire. If a roll of prepared paper is placed in the hottest fire the outside leaves will carbonize and the edges for a short depth, but the interior remains unaltered, the writing or printing being perfectly legible. Papers already written or printed upon may undergo the process without injury.

On Names.

In Christian climes Mary the garland wears;
Rebecca sweetens on a Hebrew's ear;
Quakers for pure Priscilla are more fancy
And the light Gaul by saucerie Minon swears.
Among the lesser lights how Lucy shines!
What air of fragrance Rosamond throws round!
How like a hymn doth sweet Cecilia sound!
Of Martha and of Abigail few lines
Have tragged in verse. Of coarsest household stuff
Should homely Joan be fashioned. But say
You Barbara resist, or Marian?
And is not Clare for love verses enough?
Yet, my faith in numbers, I profess
These all than Saxon Edith please me less.

Items of Interest.

What does every one thirst after?—A red-herring.

The only pain of which every one makes light—A window pane.

A chap who opened a sample room over a theatre appropriately painted over his door the word Dram-attic.

A little girl was asked: "What is faith?" She replied: "Doing God's will, and asking no questions."

Four little daughters of a resident of Robeson county, N. C., died of diptheria, and were buried in one grave on a recent Sunday.

To be forgotten as soon as dead is the melancholy lot of man everywhere, but it is only in the more populous places of the world that this forgetfulness anticipates the two-fold oblivion of the grave, and that men are considered dead because they cease to be remembered.

A Wayne county (N. Y.) farmer left his vest hanging upon a chair. In one of the pockets were about a dozen strychnine pills. His two little children discovered them, thought they were candy, and ate them. Physicians were called and antidotes administered, but both died within an hour.

A lover of good coffee entered a grocery recently, and holding up a handful of ground coffee from a big can he inquired, "Are there any beans in this coffee?" "No, sir," promptly replied the grocer. "How do you know?" asked the man. "Because I was out of beans and had to put peas in," was the answer.

A military man gave Prince Bismarck an elaborate disquisition the other day on deeds, errors and chances of the Russian and Turkish armies, and, when he concluded, asked the prince plainly what he thought about them. Bismarck answered with this laconic sentence: "I think that each army is getting the thrashing it deserves!"

The secretary of the interior has given a decision that when a homestead claimant's land has become valueless for farming purposes by reason of overflow or backwater of a river, he will be allowed to make another entry, with credit for fees and commissions. In the event of a new homestead entry, he will be compelled to show compliance with the law, as though he had made no previous entry.

Public opinion in London is strongly in favor of the Turks. At the music halls and other places where war songs form part of the nightly programme, the anthem is invariably hissed, and the czar's flag howled at, while the crescent and star come in for an enormous amount of cheering, and the Turkish national hymn is applauded to the echo. Most of the music hall proprietors have started subscription lists in aid of the Turkish compassionate fund. Already, although the lists have only been put up a few days, a considerable sum of money has been collected.

A Horrible Death.

A boy named Jacob Warner, who lived with Mr. Arlt, a miller, at Bailey's Harbor, Mich., went into the grist mill to grind his ax on a grindstone that is operated by attaching a belt to a pulley close beside the main belt. While in the act of adjusting the grindstone belt he was caught in the main belt and whirled into eternity. Mr. James Kilgore, happening to go into that portion of the mill at about the same time, heard the boy cry out: "Cut the belt." He sprang forward with his knife and tried to cut the belt, but as the boy came around with the belt Kilgore received a heavy blow on the nose from the boy's foot, literally smashing the bones of his nose and knocking him senseless. The machinery was stopped as soon as possible and the mangled boy taken from the belt a frightful sight to behold, having his head smashed, both legs and arms broken and the fingers whipped off both hands.

A Boy's Composition on Columbus.

He was born when he was very young in a little town called Genoa, on a little gulf of the same name in the Mediterranean Sea. I suppose he was like most all boys; he had hoops, marbles and tops, went to school, got whipped, and was terrible hungry about dinner time, and liked to go to Sunday-school when it was most Christmas time: then maybe he felt bad when he didn't get anything on the tree. I guess when he got big he wanted to go to the Black Hills or to Arizona, if somebody would give him money for he had none of his own. I think all boys would like to be like Columbus, but I don't think there are any more countries to discover.

A Good Place to Get Off.

A boy of five years was "playing railroad" with his sister of two and a half years. Drawing her upon a footstool, he imagined himself both the engine and conductor. After imitating the puffing noise of the steam, he stopped and called out "New York," and in a moment after "Tuscarora," and then "Philadelphia." Having traversed of towns was now exhausted, and the next place he cried, "Heaven." His little sister said eagerly: "Top! I does I'll git out here."

THE McKEAN MINER.

M. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1877.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JAMES H. STERRETT, of Allegheny.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
WILLIAM B. HART, of Montgomery.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
J. A. M. PASSMORE, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR TREASURER,
W. D. GALLUP, of Smethport Boro'

FOR CORONER,
J. E. BLAIR, of Bradford Township.

Our Candidate for Treasurer.

As will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Republican County Convention on our local page, the choice for the Republican nomination for County Treasurer has fallen upon our townsman, W. D. GALLUP.

Mr. Gallup came into the Convention with an *unusually strong* endorsement, and was given the nomination on the *second regular* ballot. The fact of his strong recommendation by the convention is a good indication of his strength in the county, and unless the republicans stay at home there is no doubt of his election.

Mr. Gallup was born and brought up in the county, and belongs to one of our oldest and most respected families. His father is a resident of Norwich township, a farmer, and a man widely known and respected. Having a taste for mercantile business, he entered the store of H. Hamlin, in this place, as a clerk at an early age, where he labored faithfully for a number of years, winning the entire confidence of his employer by his honesty and devotion to his duties. He has served in the capacity of clerk and general business manager for various other parties, and in no case has he failed to earn the entire trust and confidence of *his employers*. Last spring he started in business for himself in a comparatively small way by opening a general dry goods and grocery store at the old Taylor stand, and although starting in trade at an unpropitious time, yet by strict attention to business and his well earned popularity he has been able to gradually enlarge his business, and increase the circle of his patronage.

Wherever he is known there is no question as to his ability to perform the duties of the office acceptably to all, and in an honest, fair dealing manner. His opponent, Mr. Backus, in the course of his self-landatory and buncombe speech before the democratic convention, took occasion to say that he was the friend of the poor man and would deal fairly by him in the administration of the office; that the poor man's order would be cashed as promptly as the rich man's. He may have been sincere in his promises, but if it is true of him how much more likely is it to be the case with Gallup, he being a poor man himself and having no reason or *incentive* to favor the rich! But Mr. Gallup was altogether too sensible to make a bid for the vote of the "poor man" on any such silly grounds. If he is elected Treasurer he will perform the duties of his office personally, himself. There will be no favoritism to any man or set of men. And no man or set of men will be allowed to speculate on county orders or carry on their business out of the county funds. If the books show a balance in the treasury, the money will be there and will be paid out on one man's order as soon as another's. We have this assurance from Mr. Gallup, and all who know him, know that his word is as good as his bond. We know that there has been much dissatisfaction in regard to the recent management of the Treasurer's office and the disposition of the funds, and that this feeling had a good deal of influence in the convention. We will not discuss now the grounds of this feeling, but we can emphatically assure our republican and democratic friends that in the election of W. D. Gallup they will remove any real or imaginary grounds of complaint. He can be elected if every republican in the county will do his duty.

We do not doubt that the nomination for Coroner was a surprise to J. E. Blair. In years past this office was not one that was sought after, and it was seldom that a person elected took out a commission. But if our population continues to increase, it will be before the close of the coming term, if it is not now, an office of some considerable value to the incumbent and necessary to the public, and should be capably filled. Mr. Blair's capacity is undoubted, and he will receive a large vote. The convention did well in putting a strong man in nomination, although it is a minor office. In case there should be a vacancy in the Sheriff's office, it is well known that there is no man in the county better qualified to fill the vacancy until a successor should be chosen at the next election, as is legally required of the Coroner. Such a thing has happened in this county, and may again. Vote for Blair, and there will be no mistake or blunder committed for which you may regret.

We have not a word to say against John C. Backus' character. He is as far as we know an honest man and a good citizen. But every one knows that as a careful and correct business man he is by no means the equal of W. D. Gallup, either by training or inclination. A good Treasurer must be a good accountant and a correct and capable bookkeeper. These are the most important requisites for that office. W. D. Gallup is eminently qualified in this respect. Almost the only fault that is found with John C. Backus as a lawyer is the careless and indifferent manner in which he manages his business matters. This fact is known to all who have had dealings with him. It is a fault due to his temperament and training. He cannot help it, and we mention it without any feeling of unkindness, but simply as a fact bearing upon the present case. The books and accounts of the Treasurer's office *must* be kept up prompt, correct and complete. W. D. Gallup can do it and will do it. John C. Backus couldn't do it if he would.

REPUBLICAN management of the State Treasury has been used wise, able, honest and profitable. The first reduction of interest on the debt of the State was made by the prudent management of its finances by a Republican State Treasurer, while the indebtedness of the Commonwealth has never been so steadily reduced under Democratic as Republican rule. Let the *records* of the Auditor General's office answer for the truth or falsity of this declaration.

THE history of the two political parties in this State is brief and concise. Under Democratic administration, every year the State debt was increased.

Under Republican rule tax on real estate has been abolished, and yet our debt has decreased nearly two-thirds.

Ten years more of Republican management will remove the last cent of the indebtedness bequeathed to it as a legacy from the democratic party.

WE earnestly enjoin upon every voter to examine his tickets carefully before voting. The shoving of bogus tickets is a favorite dodge of the democracy. If they do not try it this time it will be because they do not have the opportunity. Do not be deceived, but read your tickets through and make sure you are voting as you intend to.

JOHN WELSH, of Philadelphia, one of the most prominent citizens of that city, and the real head of the Centennial Exhibition, has been nominated by the President for the English Mission.

REPORTS from the Republican headquarters at Philadelphia state that the Republican party of the Keystone state is well organized and active; that if local organizations get out the vote the party will score a handsome majority in November next.

REMEMBER! that after sixteen years of Republican administration the debt has been reduced to about $14,000,000. These facts speak most eloquently for the integrity of Republican officials, and the wisdom of Republican principles and measures.

REMEMBER! that under Democratic rule in Pennsylvania a State debt of $41,000,000 was created.

WHEN Stanley Mathews's Senatorial term expires, he ought to stuff it.—*Burlington Hawkeye*

Suppose, for a change, we do not surrender three United States Senatorships to the ex-rebels! Let the other side conciliate a little.

The President has made another free-will offering on the altar of "conciliation." On Friday last the Democratic delegation in Congress for Georgia demanded the appointment of Colonel Fitzsimmons as United States Marshal for Georgia, and he was apointed. Fitzsimmons is a rampant Democrat and an old Confederate soldier. However, this is not unnatural nor inconsistent. After you have annihilated your friends, there is "policy" in building up your enemies. It is so noble, and generous, and patriotic, you know.

SENATOR WOODIN, of New York, in obedience to the clamor of his enemies and to insure Republican success, retired from the ticket, and closes his letter of withdrawal with the following pointed language:

I retire from political life most cheerfully, but not from active political toil. In an humble sphere I shall devote my energies to the support of the principles of the Republican Party and the Administration of Rutherford B. Hayes, and neither principalities nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor *Tribunes*, nor Kellys, nor Tweeds, nor any other like creature, though they join hand in hand, shall be able to separate me therefrom, nor silence my voice in Republican councils.

AFTER a violent tussle the Democratic leaders at Washington have succeeded in putting a muzzle on Blackburn, of Kentuckey. The fraud snicker announces it himself, but gives notice that he has not been silenced by the jeers of a "venal Republican press." You are right there, Mr. Blackburn.

THAT is probably a new phase of Civil Service reform in which Mr. Evarts and the President refuse to keep their word in Pennsylvania.

IT is now expected that Mr. Evarts will go back into his hole and take the English mission with him. His first venture with the politicians has not been encouraging.

MR. TILDEN's friends say that the old man will never give up. When the time comes he will take command quicker than Kelly can say "Jack Robinson."

AND now Mr. Shurz wants a personal friend in the St. Louis Post Office. We shall soon see whether he has "influence" enough to get him.

THE Cameron manœuvre is not the only Pennsylvania problem which is bothering Washington. In spite of the discouraging result with the Ohio clerks, an attempt is on foot to get the Pennsylvania clerks home to vote, in such a manner as not to fracture the badly demoralized Civil Service order. It is all right enough for the clerks to have a chance to vote if they wish to, but it would be a good deal more serviceable to the party if the clerks were left to do as they please, and some of the labor wasted on them were expended in getting out the voters already at home. Ohio demonstrated the *folly of attempting* to counterbalance the votes of 60,000 or 70,000 stay-at-home republicans with the vote of 150 clerks.

—NOW, how the State Department can back out of this dilemma without a third gratuitous affront to Pennsylvania we do not see. Ex-Senator Cameron may not be the President's choice for the English mission—he may not be the choice of Pennsylvania—but he is the choice of the men to whom the Executive delegated the right to speak for Pennsylvania. As to the matter of ability, there can be no quibbling. Mr. Cameron has already held more important and influential diplomatic positions—the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations—than the ministership to England or any ministership, for it controls and regulates them all. He has thus special qualifications and experience, besides his commanding position in Pennsylvania for two generations.—*Phila. Press.*

Game Laws of Pennsylvania.

The following digest of the game laws of Pennsylvania is so interesting and useful to sportsmen that we take the liberty of transferring it to our columns. The act of assembly passed at the session of 1876 to amend and consolidate the game laws is the law now governing in this commonwealth, the only amendment made at the session of 1877 being an additional clause in section 1, relieving certain western counties from the provisions of that section so far as it relates to the running of deer with dogs. All the important features of the game law are embodied in this compilation.

SECTION 1. Elk and deer may be killed from October 1 to January 1. The running of deer with dogs and the killing of fawns is prohibited; penalty $50.

SEC. 2. Squirrels may be killed between July 1 and January 1. Penalty for killing at other seasons, $5.

SEC. 3. Hares, commonly called rabbits, can only be shot between the 15th day of October and the 15th day of December, under a penalty of $5. Hunting with ferrets is prohibited; penalty, $10. Trapping or snaring is prohibited by Sec. 15; penalty, $10.

SEC. 4. Wild ducks and geese can only only be killed with such guns as are habitually raised at arm's length and fired from the shoulder; penalty, $10.

SEC. 5. Wild turkeys and wood ducks or summer ducks from Oct. 1 to January 1; penalty, $10.

SEC. 6. Upland or grass plover from August 15 to January 1; penalty, $10.

SEC. 7. Woodcock from July 4 to January 1; snares and nets prohibited by Sec. 15.

SEC. 8. Quail or Virginia partridge can only be shot between the 15th day of October and the 15th day of December; penalty, $10. Traps, snares and nets prohibited by Sec. 19.

SEC. 9. Ruffed grouse, commonly called pheasants, and pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, from October 1 to January 1; penalty, $10. Traps, snares and nets prohibited by Sec. 18.

SEC. 10. Rail and reed birds can only be shot during the months of September, October and November, under a penalty of $5. Snares and nets prohibited by Sec. 15.

SEC. 11. The killing of any insectivorous bird is prohibited; penalty, $5.

SEC. 12. Permits the killing of insectivorous birds for the purpose of scientific investigation.

SEC. 13. Robbing or destroying eggs or nests of wild birds prohibited; penalty, $10.

SEC. 14. No person shall kill, catch, or discharge any firearms at any wild pigeon while on its nesting ground, or break up or in any manner disturb such nesting ground, or the birds therein; or discharge any firearms within one-fourth of a mile of such nesting place of any wild pigeon or pigeons, or shoot at, maim or kill any wild pigeon or pigeons within their roostings, under a penalty of $20.

SEC. 15. Prohibits the killing or taking, at any time or place within the State, any wild turkey, ruffed grouse or pheasant, quail or Virginia partridge, woodcock, rail or reed bird, or rabbits by means of any blind, trap, snare, net or device whatever, under a penalty of $10 for each and every such bird or rabbit trapped, snared or taken; provided, that individuals or associations for the protection, preservation and propagation of game may gather quails or partridges with the written consent of the owner of the land, from December 20 to January 1, for the sole purpose of preserving them alive over the winter.

SEC. 16. Prohibits hunting, shooting or fishing on Sundays; penalty, $25.

SEC. 17. Prohibits catching or killing speckled trout except by a rod, hook and line, except for purposes of propagation and scientific investigation; penalty, $25.

SEC. 18. Prohibits catching or killing any salmon or speckled trout except during April, May, June, July, and the first fifteen days of August; penalty, $10. This section shall not prevent any person from catching trout in waters owned by himself to stock other waters.

SEC. 19. Permits the catching of lake trout from March 1 to November 30.

SEC. 20. Trespass on any land for the purpose of taking fish from any private pond, stream, or spring used or improved by the owners or lessees for the propagation of fish, after public notice on the part of the owner or occupant thereof, is prohibited; penalty, $100 in addition to damages recoverable by law for trespass, all of which penalty shall be paid to the owner, lessee or occupant.

SEC. 21. Set nets, fish baskets, pond nets, gill nets, eel weirs, kiddles, brush or fascine nets, or any other permanently set means of taking fish or otherwise in the nature of seines in any waters of this commonwealth, are prohibited; penalty, $50; provided, that nothing in this act shall prevent the fishing with gill nets in any of the tidal waters of this State.

SEC. 22. Prohibits the killing of black bass, pike, or pickerel, or Susquehanna salmon, except by rod, hook and line, outline or scroll and prohibits the catching of them in any manner between the first day of March and the first day of July, except to stock other waters; penalty, $10.

SEC. 23. Prohibits the catching or killing of fish in any of the inland waters of the State, inhabited by speckled trout or black bass, by means of any net, or device in the nature thereof, of less than three inch mesh, under a penalty of $25. Speckled trout to be caught only by rod, hook and line, except for propagation and to stock other waters.

SEC. 24. Prohibits the catching of speckled trout, black bass or other fish in any of the waters of the State by shutting or drawing off any portion of said waters, or by dragging or drawing small nets or seines therein when the waters shall be wholly or in part drawn off, except by order of the State fishery commissioners; or placing, or causing to be placed, in any stream, any torpedo, giant powder, nitroglycerine or other explosive substance, with intent to kill any such fish; penalty, $50.

SEC. 25. Authorizes the employment by the board of fish commissioners, upon application in writing of ten or more citizens of any county, of one or more fish wardens, whose duty it shall be to enforce by information or prosecution, the laws now in force or that may hereafter be passed, for the protection of fish in any of the interior waters of the State. The commonwealth not to be liable for any salary or compensation for the services of such fish wardens.

SEC. 26. Permits the sale of ruffed or pinnated grouse and quail, for a period of fifteen days after the time limited for killing the same has expired, provided that it can be proved that such birds were killed during the open season, or were brought from some other State where the law did not forbid the killing of the same.

SEC. 27. Defines the duties of justices, provides that one-half of the penalty shall go to the informer, limits the time of conviction to one year from the time of committing offence, and permits the defendant to give bail to answer before the court on a charge of misdemeanor. In default payment of penalties, the court shall commit the defendant to the common jail of the county for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

SEC. 28. Provides for the stocking of other waters with fish from waters owned by private parties.

SEC. 29. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit the catching of bait fish, by means of hand nets or cast nets, for angling or scientific purposes.

SEC. 30. Provides that the act shall not be construed to apply to any stream forming the boundary line between this and any State over which this State has concurrent jurisdiction with State, so far as such streams form such boundary line, nor to any lake partly within the boundaries of this State.

SEC. 31. Repeals all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith.

THANKSGIVING.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT APPOINTING THURSDAY, NOV. 29, AS A DAY OF PRAISE AND THANKFULNESS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The following was issued this afternoon:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION:

The completed circle of summer and winter, of seed time and harvest, has brought us to the accustomed season at which religious people celebrate with praise and thanksgiving the enduring mercy of Almighty God. This devout and public confession of the constant dependence of man upon the Divine Father for all the good *gifts of life, health*, peace and happiness, so early in our history made the habit of our people, finds in a survey of the past year new grounds for its joyful and grateful manifestations. In all the blessings which depend upon the benignant seasons this has indeed been a memorable year. Over the wide territory of our country, with all its diversity of soil, climate and products, the earth has yielded a bountiful return to the labor of the husbandman. The health of the people has been blighted by no prevalent or wide-spread diseases; no great disasters of shipwreck upon our coasts or to our commerce on the seas have brought loss and hardships to our merchants or mariners and clouded the happiness of the community with sympathetic sorrow. In all that concerns our strength, peace and greatness as a nation, in all that touches the permanence and security of our government and the beneficient institutions on which it rests, in all that affects the characters and dispositions of our people, and tests our capacity to enjoy and uphold the equal and free condition of society now permanent and universal throughout the land. The experience of the last year is conspicuously marked by the protecting providence of God, and is full of promise and hope for coming generations.

Under a sense of these infinite obligations to the Great Ruler of times, seasons and events, let us humbly ascribe it to our own faults and frailties, if in any degree that perfect concord and happiness, peace and justice, which such great mercies should diffuse through the hearts and lives of our people do not altogether, and always and everywhere prevail, let us with one spirit and with one voice lift up our praise and thanksgiving to God for His manifold goodness to our land and His manifest care for our nation.

Now therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labors, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks to *Almighty God for his mercies*, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and second.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

By the President,
WM. M. EVARTS, Sec'y of State.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit: which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Saturday, the 10th day of Nov. A. D. 1877, at one o'clock p. m.

Commencing at a post corner 8 rods north of the south-east corner of the Hyde Farm, on the Smethport and Fort Allegany road, thence north 4 rods, thence west to the rail road lands, thence south 4 rods, thence east to the place of beginning, containing about 23 square rods more or less and improved, being lot number 4 of Ford survey. Taken in execution and to be sold as the suit of Malacai Rowan use P. Ford vs Patrick Rowan.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Oct. 18, 1877.

WARANTY DEEDS for sale at this office.

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, In and by the thirteenth section of the Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed June 2, 1839, entitled "An Act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof, I, C. S. KING, Sheriff of the County of McKean, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of McKean, that a General Election will be held in said county of the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, being the sixth day of the month, in the several election districts therein.

And as directed by the thirteenth section of the act of July 1839, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting the Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of this State, or of the United States, and any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or Common Council of any city or Commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any elect or of this Commonwealth and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further the first section of the act of March 31, 1864:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough;" each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

And whereas, by virtue of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania adopted December 10, 1873.

Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections: *First*—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. *Second*—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election. *Third*—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. *Fourth*—If over twenty-two years of age, or upward he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surr of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

WHEREAS, The fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "an act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States, to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes, the first and second sections of which are as follows:

BE IT ENACTED, &c., That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people of any State, territory, district, city, county, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at such election without distinction of color, race, or previous condition of servitude; and constitution, law custom usage or regulation of any State or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, by or under the constitution of laws of any State or the laws of any territory, an act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisites or to become qualified to vote it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and if any such persons or officers shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs on such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars or to be imprisoned not less than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VI Article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the Supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary, notwithstanding."

I also make known the following provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

ARTICLE VIII.

Suffrage and Election.

Also, the following sections of an act entitled, "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved the 30th day of January, 1874.

SEC. 5. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts it shall be to have in custody the register of voters and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. An elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received; and the number recorded by the clerks on the lists of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon, and sworded by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers; they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector may have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers or any election held under this act shall, before entering upon their duties be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspector, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the Judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officer so sworn and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall not without having first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of an oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and up on conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both at their discretion of the court.

SEC. 10 On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the presence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; and the same shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall declare clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years or upwards, paid a State or County tax within two years, which was assessed at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit was assessed; and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he has never received any, and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state, when and where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination.

But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month and has resided in the State one year or if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavit of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the Prothonotary, and shall remain on the file thereof in the Prothonotary's office, subject to the examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words to be added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the said proof of the right of such person to vote as required by law shall be duly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be entitled to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such persons being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted", with the day, month and year; and of any election officer of officers shall receive the second vote on the day, by virtue of same certificate, except where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization.

SEC. 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by the law, this or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of the election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and then in figures, and shall be signed by all or said officers and certified by overseers if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not certifying them. The vote as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement of the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for the information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope with the unsealed return sheet given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector.

All judges living within twelve miles of the Prothonotary's office or within twenty-four miles if their residence be in a town or village or city, upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall before the hour of twelve meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return sheet to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed and the day, and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the Prothonotary for public inspection.

All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are compensated by existing laws.—Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authority of any city, county, township or borough for the safe keeping of the ballot boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, and the ballot box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voters and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed and the signature of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto fairly withdeliver the same together with the remaining boxes, to the mayor and recorder of such city or in counties, townships or boroughs to such person or persons as the court of Common Pleas of the proper county may designate at the place provided as aforesaid who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election.—Whenever the election officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district to hold any election which by law they are or shall be required to hold, they shall keep the same securely in their possession without opening, until the morning of such election, and until they shall be severally sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, and after being so sworn or affirmed they shall open the said boxes and then and finally destroy all the ballots and other papers which they shall find therein before proceeding to hold such election.

Also Section 4 of the act approved the 13th day of February 1874:

SEC. 4. In all elections hereinafter the certificate of naturalization, is genuine, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts mentioned therein and where the persons offering to vote claims the right of payment of tax, the receipt of such tax, if signed by the proper officer, shall be the evidence thereof if such persons does not produce such receipt then the payment of the tax may be proved by the oath of such person, or other evidence, stating when, where and to whom such tax was paid.

The qualified electors of the county of McKean will hold their elections in the several districts as follows:

The township of Annin at the river school house.

The borough of Smethport at the Court House in Smethport.

The borough of Bradford at the school house in Bradford village.

The township of Bradford at the school house in Tarport.

The township of Ceres at house of E. J. Barber.

The township of Corydon at Coffee Run school house.

The township of Eldred at Eldred hotel

The township of Hamlin at school house near J. E. White's.

The township of Hamilton at the school house near Isaiah Morrison's.

The township of Keating at the Court House in Smethport.

The township of Liberty at hotel of Mrs. Sallie Palmer.

The township of Lafayette in school house at Lafayette corners.

The township of Norwich at the house of C. R. Burdick.

The township of Otto in the school house at Duke Centre.

The township of Sergeant at what is known as the "Odd school house."

The township of Wetmore at school house in the village of Kane.

At all elections hereafter held upon the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and closed at 7 o'clock p. m.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid will vote by ballot for:

One person for Supreme Judge.
One person for State Treasurer.
One person for Auditor General.
One person for County Treasurer.
One person for Coroner.

Given under my hand and seal at Smethport this first day of October A.D. 1877, and in the one hundredth and first year of the Independence of the United States.

SEAL. C. S. KING, Sheriff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for tax; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the

Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

WELLSBORO, Dec. 26, 1873.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

NEW STOCK
OF
FALL & WINTER
GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT
HASKILL & GIFFORD'S
This Stock comprises a full line of
DRY GOODS
DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
GROCERIES
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &C.

We have opened the largest stock of goods ever offered in Smethport, and they are offered at prices that will recommend them to those wishing good goods at very low prices.

HASKILL & CIFFORD.

FALL AND WINTER
OPENING!
R. O. SMITH & CO.

Are now showing all the novelties of the Season, in their different Departments.

We have largely increased many of our Lines of Goods, and have attractions and Bargains to offer in all

Feeling the disirability of increasing our acquaintance with the McKean County Public, and appreciating the fact that it can only be done on merrit. We are offering large inducements in the way of good goods at very low prices.

We have a full assortment of

STAPLE and FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

And make a specialty in this Department of

Black

Silks and Cashmeres.

Our Lines of

TRIMMINGS,
FANCY GOODS,
FINE SHAWLS,
CLOAKS

are New and Complete.

We have Bargains to offer in

HAMBURG EDGES,
LINENS, CORSETS,
KID GLOVES.

A Full Line of

Kid Gloves at

50 CENTS 50

Our Domestic Department is unusually full, and the prices are many of them lower than ever before.

We have unusual facilities this Fall for doing all our old Customers good, and will be pleased to add many new ones.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

R. O. SMITH & CO. R. O. SMITH & CO.

THE NEW DRUG STORE.

W. T. CALLER,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES.

Toilet Goods, and Notions,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED AT ALL HOURS OF DAY OR NIGHT.

MAIN ST., - - - SMETHPORT, PA.

THE McKEAN MINER.

THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1877.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house

EPISCOPAL.—H. O. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; B. A. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—P. B. Cotter, Port Allegany.

Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.

County Treasurer.—A. H. Medbery, Port Allegany. *Deputy.*—D. R. Hamlin, Smethport.

Commissioners.—Rej. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.

County Clerk.—Jno. M. Chadwick, Smethport.

Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bass, M. W. Fisher

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

BRIEF MENTION.

—H. V. Redfield and wife started for their home in Tennessee on Monday.

—Col A. I. Wilcox is in town, and was one of the pleasant callers at the MINER office this morning.

—We hold the publication of our paper this week until Friday, in order to give a report of the democratic convention

—The democratic convention meets to-day There is every indication of that fact, judging by the appearance of the crowd on the streets.

—An exchange wants to know what is the difference between a fool and a man who leaves his horse standing on a cross-walk. We give it up.

—There are only 1,000 Democratic persons applying for positions under the new door-keeper—another proof of the political stagnation of an off-year.

—Judge Williams arrived in town Monday noon, but Court did not open until Tuesday morning, on account of the funeral of Mrs. Solomon Sartwell.

—Mr. David Stewart has become located in his new office over Haskill & Gifford's store It is well furnished and makes one of the pleasantest offices in the borough

—Several of the young men of this place who have been for the past few weeks working at Sawyer City and Tarport have been brought home sick with typhoid fever.

—The appearance for the first day or two indicated a slim week of work in court, but we understand that all the cases on the calendar will be attended to, a number, however, being put over.

—A chromo has been offered by a responsible committee of New Jersey for the name and description of any undertaking which was finished while in charge of General McClellan.

—Hon. Philip Becker has received a renomination for Mayor of Buffalo. Philip has been a model Mayor, and deserves the compliment of a second term, and the city will be the gainer by his election.

—At the solicitation of many of our readers, we publish an abstract of the game laws in this issue. Parties who have made a practice of hounding deer in this county contrary to law will do well to observe the penalty therefor.

—The Erie company have commenced laying a side track up Foster Brook.—Evidently that corporation does not propose to sit still and let other companies kill the goose that is laying them so many golden eggs.

—Hons. A. B. Armstrong and W. S. Brownell represent the democracy of this borough at the convention to-day. It is certainly a representation that our friends of the opposition need not be ashamed of.

—Nast's Democratic tiger, last week, came to the front, which indicates as gospel truth, that however George William may vote, Harpers' Weekly will not be tail end of the Tammany kite. Nast is himself again.

—In the transfer of the stock in the Standard Company the stockholders of the Empire Transportation Company received $2,500,000 cash and as much more in negotiable six per cent. bonds free from taxes.

—Work is still being pushed ahead on the narrow-guage road, and the grading between Bradford and Gilmor and Derrick City is rapidly approaching completion. The contract calls for that portion of the road between the three above mentioned places to be finished within fifty days.

—The crop of chestnuts will be the heaviest ever known in the mountain regions of this State. The Johnstown *Tribune* says that upwards of eighty bushels were shipped from Johnstown to Pittsburgh on Saturday, and that the nuts are more plentiful than blackberries. The market price is one dollar per bushel.

—The German portion of the Labor-Greenback party of Pennsylvania has withdrawn from that organization, declaring that the Greenback party leaders do not intend to do anything to benefit the Workingmen; that the Greenback issue is a bogus one, and the whole movement is being engineered for the benefit of the democracy.

—Counterfeit half dollars, counterfeit gold watches, counterfeit publications and counterfeit philanthropists are plentiful, and circulate throughout the country, but who ever attempts to counterfeit the Light-Running "Domestic," will have to produce a better sewing machine than any other in the market.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Hamlin have a new daughter, since Tuesday. Grandpa Hamlin is also looking in his old friends.

—We would call attention to the advertisement of lots for sale in Ulmandale, Clay, Knapp's Creek.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville. Olean, N. Y. tf

—The Elevated Railway Company have leased the new mill owned by the Erie Railroad Company, and are engaged in sawing out the lumber necessary for that road.—Cor. *Derrick*.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—The store and contents belonging to Louis Steinhauer, at Clermont, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. There was an insurance of $1000, but it is feared that it will be forfeited by a technicality.

—A well was struck near the head of the north middle branch of Knapp's Creek, on Wednesday, called the Van Gieson well, which is claimed to be good for 5 barrels.

—A new lease of life has been obtained in the case of all who suffer from disordered digestion, nervousness, liver and lung disease, &c., by using Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic, and his Cough Money.

—The Simcox & Fisher well will undoubtedly be started up again next week. From information given us by Mr. Littlefield, the owner of the farm on which the well is located, we have no doubt but that it will prove a good well.

—Insure yourself against Accidents in the Traveler's Insurance Company, with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, tf.

—Some of our exchanges are rather premature in their announcements as to the editor of this paper starting new papers. We have neither the double-acting brain of a Forney or the unbounded wealth of a Rothschild, and hardly assume ourselves competent mentally or financially to manage more than two or three newspapers at one time.

—I sell more James' Cough Pills than of all other Cough Remedies. All who use them claim their superiority over any Cough Remedy they had before known. J. A. BUCKLEY, Druggist, Rhyville, N. Y.

—The apple crop of Chautauqua county is a most profitable one this season.—The Jamestown *Democrat* of Thursday says: "The crop of apples this season in Chautauqua county has hardly a parallel in its annals. Beside the immense stock kept within the county for home consumption, it is estimated that over $200,000 worth have been shipped away, this large sum of money flowing into the coffers of our fortunate farmers. There are those who believe the above figures will be swelled to $500,000 before the season has closed, but it can hardly reach this amount."

—The Elevated and the Narrow-gauge railroads are both being pushed forward rapidly. The former have a large gang of men getting out logs at Lafayette, and are sawing out the timbers with a portable pitch. They have the piles driven across the mill pond, which forms part of the road to build. The narrow gauge is nearly graded to Tarport and a large gang of men are at work. The contract for building the road from Gilmor City to State Line will be let next week, and the road at once put through to connect with the Olean end, upon which they are now working.—*Era*.

—Senator Blaine said that the manner in which Republicans grieved over the defeat in Ohio reminded him of the way in which northern Copperheads used to mourn over federal reverses during the war. "After the army had been whipped," said he, "two old Copperheads would meet to talk about it. One would say to the other that it was very sad. The other fellow would reply very sorrowfully that it was, indeed, a very bad business. Two minutes afterward they would both burst out laughing and go around the corner to take a drink for joy. "That," said Blaine, "so far as I can judge, is the way Republicans feel about the result in Ohio."

—Insure your property against loss or damage by fire with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. tf

—The daily *Era* made its appearance on Monday. It bears a strong resemblance to the discarded semi-weekly, with the exception that it is smaller by a column on each page. As we remarked in previous comments upon this project of our neighbors, the starting of a new daily paper is an expensive and critical undertaking, as we had occasion to learn by experience several years ago. Its success depends in a great degree upon the measure of substantial support that is accorded to it by the business men and advertisers of Bradford. It rests with them whether the laudable efforts of the publishers will meet with success or failure. The publishers cannot, and probably do not expect to make a fortune out of the enterprise. The only persons who will be materially benefitted will be those connected with the business interests of the place, and if they realize this fact and act upon it the daily *Era* can no doubt be made a permanent and useful institution. We are pleased to see that it starts out with a gratifying amount of local advertising, and hope that its future will be as prosperous as the signs indicate. We fling in our best wishes to our neighbor's fund of support and "backing."

—M. N. Allen, of Tarport, a former editor of the *Titusville Courier*, and now a prominent oil operator in the Bradford district, gave us the pleasure of a call this, Thursday, morning. Mr. Allen is prominently interested in the elevated railway, which he says will certainly be built and is confident of its success. We must confess to having harbored some skepticism in regard to the successful working of the project, but we are convinced, after listening to Mr. Allen's views and explanations of the matter, that whatever the result of a final test of the scheme, it does not lack a thorough and intelligent faith on the part of its promoters. Five miles of the road, for which the charter was secured, will be built as fast as the work can be finished, and if the Knapp's creek development increases sufficiently to warrant, the road will ultimately be extended to Eldred. It is even contemplated that it may be continued to Smethport. Many people, uninformed as to the construction or working of a road of this kind, and a portion of our cotemporary press, have manifested a disposition to "throw cold water" on this enterprise. This seems to us unwise and uncalled for. If the road is to be a failure, it will only be known after a fair trial. If it is a success, it will open a new era in railroad construction and will prove a public good of incalculable measure.

OLEAN LECTURE COURSE.

The opening Lecture of the course will be delivered by

WENDELL PHILLIPS,

Blake's Opera House, Olean,

ON

FRIDAY EVEN'G, NOV. 16.

A SPECIAL TRAIN

will be run from Smethport, returning after the lecture.

Serious Railway Collision.

A serious railway collision occurred on the P. & E. Railroad, near Ridgway, yesterday. The engineer of the Niagara Express pulled out of Ridgway without orders, and in a few minutes collided with a coal train. The engineers and both firemen of the two trains were killed, and one breakesman had both legs taken off. None of the passengers were injured that we could learn.

Fred Hosher's Comedy Company.

The above company are playing an engagement this week at Wendell's Hall. On Wednesday evening they played the domestic drama (from Tennyson's poem) entitled "Dora." Last evening they gave "Kathleen Mavourneen", with a popular farce at the close of each entertainment. Our time has been so much occupied with political conventions that we have not been able to attend, yet the universal testimony seems to be in the company's favor. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is on the bills for this evening, and will no doubt draw a large audience.

Business in Olean.

We recently published an item regarding the purchase of 20,000 barrels of oil, at something like $2.40 per barrel, stating that the transaction, involving something like $40,000, was made in less than a minute. The item was published, not because of its being something rare in the business, but as showing how quickly transactions are made. Hardly a day passes but what there are sales of five, ten, fifteen and twenty thousand barrel lots in the Exchange at this place. By reference to our market report, it will be seen there were several ten, fifteen and twenty thousand lots sold yesterday. As indicating the character of the business and showing that some of Uncle Sam's cash is handled in oildom, it may be stated that during the past week one of the speculators, who has been working on the "bull" side, has bought not less than 400,000 barrels, for which he paid an average price of about $2.15 per barrel. During this time he has sold but little.—*Derrick*.

Proceedings of the Republican County Convention.

In pursuance of call of the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, the delegates from the several townships and boroughs met at the Court House, in this borough last evening, October 31st. M. A. Sprague, chairman of the county committee, called the Convention to order.

On motion, R. B. Stone, of Bradford borough, was elected President, and J. J. Roberts, of Ceres township, and C. W. Dickerson, of Norwich township, Secretaries.

On motion the President appointed G. A. Berry, S. W. Smith, and P. M. Fuller, Committee on Credentials, which committee reported the following delegates from their respective townships:

Annin—D. Simpson, Theron Cooper.

Bradford township—P. M. Fuller, J. E. Blair.

Bradford borough—R. B. Stone, G. A. Berry.

Ceres—J. J. Roberts, N. Peabody.

Eldred—D. J. Keyes, W. G. Roberts.

Hamilton—Charles Bartholomew.

Hamlin—Saml. Barnes, Merrit Childs.

Keating—A. D. Barbank, E. Young.

Lafayette—T. L. Newton.

Liberty—S. W. Smith, P. B. Day.

Norwich—C. W. Dickerson, W. W. Brewer.

Otto—J. E. Baldwin, W. F. Sprague.

Sergeant—B. Arnold, C. Hafner.

Smethport borough—W. Ramer, N. W. Abbey.

Wetmore—Joshua Davis, D. T. Hall.

On motion the convention proceeded to an informal ballot for the office of County Treasurer. The ballot resulted as follows:

T. J. Melvin, 4.
H. F. Barbour, 8.
Wm. Haskill, 7.
W. D. Gallup, 12.

The Convention then proceeded to a regular ballot. Two ballots were taken, resulting as follows:

1st. Ballot.	2d. Ballot.
Haskill, 6.	Haskill, 8.
Melvin, 5.	Melvin, 4.
Barbour, 6.	Barbour, 7.
Gallup, 14.	Gallup, 16.

W. D. Gallup was then declared by the chair the nominee of the Convention.

J. E. Blair, of Bradford, C. C. Moses, of Eldred, and Dr. E. G. Brown, of Smethport borough, were then nominated as candidates for the nomination of Coroner.

J. E. Blair received the nomination on the first ballot.

On motion, L. Rogers, of Smethport, was elected Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year, with power to select the members of said committee from each township and borough.

On motion, the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

R. B. STONE, President.
C. W. DICKERSON, J. J. ROBERTS, } Secretaries.

The Public Graded Schools of McKean county.

NOTES FURNISHED BY THE CO. SUPT. FROM MONTHLY REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

The winter term will open with 107 schools.

The largest in the county is the Bradford Graded School, having about 800 pupils.

Another high school building, with rooms for several teachers, is to be erected there this year, the old one will also continue to be used. There are four other graded schools: Sawyer City, Smethport, Kane, and Port Allegany. The three latter are now open, with the following principals:

Smethport, Miss. F. A. Brewster, of Tioga Co., Pa.,

Port Allegany, Mr. C. W. Wesson, of Pittsfield, N. Y.

Kane, Mr. James, of Kane.

The number of teachers residing in this county is 60. Number of pupils in schools, up to June 1st, 1877, was 2,181. Estimated value of school property, as reported by the several boards, $60,000.

The Democratic Convention.

The McKean County democratic convention came together last evening, (Thursday). We have described these annual gatherings of the "unwashed" several times before, and we have noticed that there is a sameness to each attempt at description. It is unavoidable. They are always the same in complexion and general unsavoriness. Occasionally, as was the case last year, there is a nasty appearance to the assemblage, caused by the resurrection as delegates of some of the moldy elements of the party from the grave of oblivion. But there was no distinctive feature about this convention worthy of comment, unless it might be the appearance of J. Warren Stark as a delegate. But as we reflectively gazed upon his radiant and blooming countenance we could not but admit that he was in an eminently proper and appropriate place as a delegate in a democratic convention. There was an "at home" expression on his countenance and a harmony of his general appearance with his surroundings that pointed unmistakably to this fact.

After the chairman of the county committee had organized the meeting by nominating and declaring Hon. A. B. Armstrong President of the convention, he retired to let the boys work the thing in their own way. Al has been "out of politics" so long that he did not feel quite at home in his new position; but as certain reminiscences of his brilliant career as a Member of Assembly many years ago floated into his mind, he was able to assume an appearance of ease and dignity. Brother Hughes, of the *Reporter*, being the ostensible editor of the party organ was supposed to be able to write and was made Secretary. Louis Steinhauer was selected as the other Secretary, merely as a matter of form. President Armstrong and Secretary Hughes monopolized all the duties, leaving Louis out in the cold.

The nomination for Treasurer being called for, John C. Backus, of Smethport, James Broder, of Bradford, and John C. Barrett, of Annin township, were put on the course. The President asked if the informal ballot should be viva voce, and an intelligent delegate preferred that it should be "by voice", but viva voce carried the day. John Backus came out with a majority on the informal ballot, and on the first regular (also viva voce) he scooped his competitors, amid cheers in the galleries. John evidently had the thing well "set up."

Dr. H. S. Baker, of Bradford, was nominated for Coroner, over a number of able competitors.

The event of the evening was an able and eloquent speech delivered by the honorable standing delegate from Hamilton, Jim. Anderson. Jim. is for reform. The people are crowded down with an intolerable burden of taxes, and their only hope is in the placing of hungry democrats in office. A voice in the audience suggested "State Roads," but the interruption was ignored with contempt by the speaker. While Jim. was on the floor in the interest of the taxridden people, we were in hopes he would explain how the taxes are decreased by a Jury Commissioner charging *eight days* time and mileage in drawing the jury for one term. But his time was limited and his audience were impatient to interview the nominee for Treasurer, and he did not explain.

A committee of three, with Hughes at its head, was appointed to go around the stove and tell John he was nominated. He was surprised to hear it and made a speech. It was a nice modest little speech. We have seldom heard John make a speech except before a jury, when he hardly ever failed to call somebody a "purjured villain." But this speech was singularly quiet and pleasant. He had something to say about poor men having the benefits of county money, and we inferred that we poor fellows, in case he is elected, are to be allowed to dip into the Treasury whenever we get short. He may not have meant that, and we presume did not mean anything he said. The speech was to mild and quiet to be sincere. The point of his remarks which was most duly appreciated, was the invitation at the close for all to go down to the hotel and "take something." The President remarked "that was democratic," and they all assented and went. And the lights were blown out.

Obituary.

On Sunday morning Mrs. Sally Sartwell, wife of the late Judge Solomon Sartwell, of this borough, died the death of the righteous, and passed peacefully and joyfully to that rest prepared for those who have "fought the good fight" on earth below. She was 73 years of age, having more than filled the allotted three-score and ten. She, with her husband, were among the earlier settlers in this country. Together they endured the hardships and vicissitudes of a pioneer life, and together they shared the joys and sorrows of married life incident with the rearing and maintaining of a large family of children for over fifty years. Some two years ago her aged partner, upon whose love and care she had leaned so many years, was called away by death. She was very feeble at the time of his death, and since then has felt that there was no tie that bound her to this world, and has anxiously though patiently awaited her summons. The summons came on Sunday morning, and was welcomely and joyfully received and obeyed.

She had been for a great many years a faithful member of the Methodist Church, and was for a number of years one of the most reliable and prominent supporters of that organization in this borough. For several years past she has been unable to attend church regularly, which she often mentioned as the most painful privation of her declining age.—She was large hearted in all benevolent enterprises, and the history of her life is full of noble and charitable deeds. Not only a large retinue of children and grand children, but all who have become acquainted with grand mother Sartwell will mourn her death, though not as one forever lost, but "gone before."

The funeral services were attended at the M. E. Church on Monday. Rev. Whitesides preached the funeral discourse, and the last sad rites were attended by almost the entire community.

DIED.

STICKLES.—In Keating township, Oct. 31, 1877, of typhoid fever, after an illness of 3 weeks, MARTHA, wife of Hiram S. Stickles, Aged 46 years, and 7 months.

She leaves a husband, three children and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. Also one of the daughters of Hiram Card Esq., of Potter Co. She had observed the seventh day for the sabbath for over 22 years, and had a delight being in union in the first resurrection from the dead.

Death of Hon. Sobieski Ross.

We published last week the bare announcement of the suicide of Judge Ross. We clip the following account of the sad and tragic event from the Condersport *Enterprise*:

Our town was thrown into a state of the most intense excitement about one o'clock to-day, Wednesday, by the announcement that Hon. Sobieski Ross had committed suicide by shooting, in his barn. Investigation proved the report too true, and ere many minutes had elapsed a large number of our towns-people had gathered at the scene of the sad affair, where Mr. Ross was lying on the floor of the barn, in that portion used for the storage of carriages, dead!

He lay with his face up, apparently having taken that position ere the fatal shot was fired. In his right hand he held a small revolver, and in his left his hat, which covered the revolver and the place where the ball had entered. The vest had been pushed aside, and the muzzle of the revolver placed above the heart and fired; under the vest the blood that oozed from the wound could be seen, and there was also a small pool of blood on the floor.

Mr. Ross ate his dinner about noon, as usual, and was apparently as well as he had been for some time past. He had promised to go to the woods with Mrs. Ross for some ferns, and said he would take his gun with him, and perhaps he would kill a partridge. After finishing his dinner he walked out towards the barn, and when Mrs. Ross was ready to go to the woods she went to the barn to look for him and found him lying on the floor, dead, as above described.

Mr. Ross was born in Coudersport, on the 16th day of May, 1826, and has always made this his home. For many years he was engaged in the occupation of land surveyor, and finally, with Dr. Fox, of Philadelphia, bought a large amount of land in this county, much of which has been sold to our farmers. He has always been noted for his leniency toward those who were owing him for their land, and executions were rarely or never issued, except where there was no possible chance of payment ever being made and it became necessary in order to save himself.

In politics he was a Republican and was elected to the Forty-third and re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress—in both cases running far ahead of his ticket in this borough and county.

Mr. Ross has been President of the J. S. P. & S. L. R. R. for several years, and what work has been done on it is owing to his individual effort. That it is not completed is no fault of his, for he did all that man could do to make it a success.

For the last year Mr. Ross has been in very poor health; his nervous system seemed completely shattered, and there can be no doubt that he has been partially insane for a long time. His sufferings were more than he could bear; and dethroned reason led to the fatal act.

In his death our village has lost an honored citizen and every citizen has lost a valued friend. He did much to build up the borough and vicinity, and his loss will be severely felt. Faults and failings, if he had them, are covered by the mantle of charity, and only the good qualities are or should be remembered.

Since the above was written we learn that the physicians have found, on examination, that Mr. Ross fired two shots.—The first ball entered the back of the head, passing through and following the skull upwards, but not penetrating the brain, on the left side; the second entering the left breast, as first stated above, and doubtless penetrating the heart, causing his death.

He leaves a wife, four children, his aged mother and two sisters, Mrs. A. F. Jones and Mrs. A. G. Olmsted, to mourn his untimely fate.

Knapp's Creek Items.

PRESTON VALE, Oct. 31st, 1877.

My resources for interesting items for this week are rather limited. However, I will give you what I have. The Rixford well is down about 1,000 feet and the Gridley well must be very nearly down to the sand, or about 1,300 feet. At this writing I have from good authority that upper well on the Middle North, which has been in progress some three or four months, is finally completed and is a good well.

The Simcox & Fisher well remains the same mystery, but there will probably be some change before long, as Mr. Simcox calls around frequently to visit it, and the inferences are that something in the way of development will be made by the time that the Benton well is completed, which must be down a 1,000 feet by this time. G. T. D.

POSITIVE RESULTS.—There are numerous remedies that cure sometimes and become trusted as useful, but none have ever proved so effectual—cured so many and such remarkable cases—as Dr. Ayer's medicines.

The Cherry Pectoral has restored great numbers of patients who were believed to be hopelessly affected with consumption.

Ague Cure breaks up chills and fever quickly and surely.

Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla eradicates scrofula and impurities of the blood, cleanses the system and restores it to vigorous health. By its timely use many trouble-some disorders that cause a decline of health are expelled or cured.

Ayer's Pill and their effects are too well known everywhere to require any commendation from us here.—*Scranton (Pa.) Times.*

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. H. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. H. TAYLOR, D. U. YOUNG, F. H. TAYLOR, } Executors.

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 10, 1876.-tf

LEGAL BLANKS of all kinds, neatly and correctly printed, can be had at this MINER office.

MRS. J. P. SHOEMAKER,

TEACHER OF

Instrumental and Vocal Music

In all its branches, including Thorough Bass.

Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in offering services.

TERMS.—$20 per term of 24 lessons.

LOOK OUT!

AND GET A LOT IN THE

ULTRAMONTANE CITY.

CENTRAL CITY OF KNAPP'S CREEK,

Is the Objective Point Now.

Lots are being purchased and building is going on. The KNOWING ONES say it is Bound to be the Braddock of the Knapp's Creek Territory, and only second to Bradford in this

OIL FIELD.

It is near the forks of the North and South branches of Knapp's Creek, and at the Four Corners, commanding the mouth of Four Valleys, each containing a well travelled road. It is the Geographical and WILL BE the Commercial Center of that territory.

Lots can be Purchased or Leased of

L. A. BUNKER,

1-3p Near Duke's Mill.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT the account of Rees Mead, one of the assignees of Elijah F. Johnson, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county in the state of Pennsylvania, by leave of the Court, and the same will be allowed by the said Court on the third Monday of December next, unless sufficient cause be then shown, why the said account should not be allowed.

C. K. SARTWELL Prothy.

Prothonotary's Office, Smethport, Oct. 30, 1877.

1-3p

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.

STRAYED

FROM the premises of the undersigned about four weeks ago, a red and white cow, about four years old. Any information of her whereabouts will be properly rewarded by the owner.

L. BAYER.

Clermont, Pa.

ROOFING PAINT.

The Rocky Mountain Vermillion Paint (mixed ready for use) is the best in the world for Tin, Iron, Felt, Shingles or anything exposed to the weather.

Prices—1 gallon $3 can, $1; two gals. in can $1.50

Three 2-gallon cans in one case..... 4.00

1 barrel, 16 gallons..... 12.00

1 barrel, 44 gallons..... 22.00

AMERICAN VERMILLION WORKS,

40 South Front St., Phila.

14-22-6 m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of McKean County, I will expose to public sale on

SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1877

at 1 o'clock p.m., at the late residence of T. R. Robbins, deceased, the following pieces or parcels of real estate, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at post in north line No. 13, the southwest corner lot No. 14; thence north by W lines No. 14, 85 perches west 113 and 2-10 perches; south 30 perches to north line No. 13, 114 and 2-10 perches to the beginning, containing 26 acres more or less, being lot No. 14, Keating lands in Warrant No ——.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on confirmation of Sale.

E. F. ROBBINS, Administrator.

1-4p

WANTED.—Some easily learned person or Artist to manufacture LUTHERS PATENT SILK CANVASS PICTURES in this county, on Royalty. Painted from photographs or any picture, and is the finest Oil Painting Made Before the territory is taken I will paint pictures up to size 8 by 10, and warrant them for life. Every person should have one, as Oil Paintings on Canvas are the only pictures that will stand the test of time, and can be handed down to posterity. Particulars Free.

L. T. LUTHER, Corry, Pa.

14-22-7 t.

JAMES McNULTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

Suits made to order promptly, after the latest patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

done to order neatly and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

v14-6-1y J. McNULTY.

B. G. BROWN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Smethport, Pa.

OFFICE AND ROOMS OVER THE POST OFFICE.

Where he can be found at any time day or night, except when attending professional calls.

DAVID STERRETT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

SMETHPORT, PA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have opened a Meat Market in the basement of the Wright House, where they will keep on hand a full supply of

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

FISH, LARD, &c., &c.

which will be sold as low as the market will allow. An inspection of stock and prices is invited.

WM. OGILVIE & CO.

Smethport Pa. March 29th, 1877.-17-6m

W. H. COATS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

FURNITURE

AND

COFFINS

Eldred, McKean Co., Pa.

The Fact

Is so well established that the Samaritan's Gift is a positive cure, doing away with Balsam Copaiba and disgusting drugs, and other dangerous medicines, that the public have entire confidence in it. The vexations attending a case when the quack is visited are known to many as the following will explain:

Dunsomb & Co., 918 Race street, Philadelphia:—I appeal to you, and if there is any earthly relief for me I wish you would do something for me. About eight months ago I got into trouble. I took capsuls, went to doctors, and it has cost me one hundred dollars—first for this medicine, and then for that—without any benefit. A few days ago a friend told me of the Samaritan's Gift; he said it would certainly cure me. This is why I address you for advice.

Samaritan's Gift does away with all such trouble and expense. A package which costs only $2 will effect a cure in from two to four days without any trouble, than merely following plain directions. A word to old cases: stop doctoring for three days then use a package of Gift, and one word for it in a few days you will wonder why you did not get that medicine first. 50-1y

Cheap Guns for the People.

Double Shot Guns, from $11 to $20. Breech Loading Guns, from $20 to $40. Single shot Guns, from $5 to $10. Rifles, Needle and Breech Loading, Single and Repeating, 7, 10 and 12 shooters. Revolvers, 5, 6 and 7 shooters, $1.50 to $8.

Goods sent by Express C. O. D., with privilege of examination. Send for Price List. GUNS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. P. O. Box 1,233, Philadelphia, Pa.

AT

J. P. WENDEL'S

LEADING

GROCERY & PROVISION

Of McKean County **HOUSE** Of McKean County

No. 82, Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA. No. 82,

Can be found the best and most complete assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

and all other Goods usually kept in a first-class GROCERY HOUSE.

Flour, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Syrups, Molasses, Pork, Salt, Lard, Smoked Meats of all kinds.

FRESH OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

FRESH and DRIED FRUITS of all kinds. CROCKERY and GLASSWARE by the Wholesale and Retail.

We also keep a full assortment of

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

and all other fancy articles, GLOVES and MITTENS. Fine TOBACCOS and CIGARS.

We defy competition in prices of all our stock.

FALL STOCK

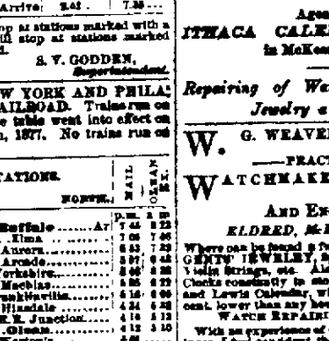
JUST RECEIVED AT

W. D. GALLUP'S.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Millinery & Fancy Goods, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, GROCERIES, ETC.

STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

9 POUNDS of SOAP made in ONE HOUR!



By dissolving the white or a portion of a Can of this Improved Lye in water, a Liquid Lye for Cleaning Purposes can readily be made of any desired quantity or strength.

Nine Pounds of PURE SOAP made with only Three Pounds of Grease, five quarts of Water and One Can of this Improved Lye.

Only one hour of steady boiling required!

H. M. ANTHONY, Sole Agent, 104 Reade Street, New York.

Every Can Warranted as Represented.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD. Time table went into effect Monday, May 21st, 1877, at 11.10 o'clock a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	LOCAL.
Larrabee.....Leave	11 10 a.m	4 00 p.m
Frisbee.....	11 16 "	4 07 "
Farmers Valley.....	11 26 "	4 19 "
Smethport.....	11 45 "	4 36 "
Crosby.....	12.02 †	4 52 †
Colegrove.....	12.13 "	12.07 "
Hamlin.....	12.13 "	5.09 †
Warrant.....	*	*
Clermont.....Arrive	12.50 "	5.36 "

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont.....Leave	1.20 p.m.	6.50 p.m
Warrant.....	*	*
Hamlin.....	1.50 "	*
Colegrove.....	1.53 "	6.30 † "
Crosby.....	2.00 † "	*
Smethport.....	2.20 "	7.05 "
Farmers Valley.....	2.33 "	7.16 † "
Frisbee.....	2.44 "	*
Larrabee.....Arrive	2.51 "	7.30 "

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, Superintendent.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD. Trains run on Buffalo time. Time table went into effect on Sunday, May 20th, 1877. No trains run on Sunday.

MAIL.	EXPRESS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	STATIONS. SOUTH.	STATIONS. NORTH.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.			a.m.	p.m.
7 10	5 30			Dep.....Buffalo.....Ar		7 45	3 25
7 40	6 11			.....Elma.....		7 15	2 48
7 55	6 26			.....Aurora.....		6 57	2 30
8 09	6 40			.....Arcade.....		6 42	2 15
8 22	6 53			.....Yorkshire.....		6 29	2 02
8 35	7 06			.....Machias.....		6 15	1 49
8 52	7 22			.....Franklinville.....		6 00	1 33
9 01	7 30			.....Hinsdale.....		5 51	1 25
10 15	8 47			.....Erie N.Y. Junction.....		4 18	12 00
10 16	8 48			.....Olean.....		4 17	11 59
10 23				.....Weston's.....		4 01	
10 31				.....Portville.....		3 52	
10 40				.....State Line.....		3 42	
10 43				.....Eldred.....		3 39	
10 48				.....LARRABEE.....		3 17	
11 00				.....Barrytal.....		3 10	
11 14				.....Turtle Point.....		2 55	
11 23				.....Port Allegany.....		2 50	
11 42				.....Liberty.....		2 27	
11 56				.....Keating.....		2 13	
12 16				.....Sayre.....		1 50	
12 30				Arr...Binghamton...Dep		1 40	

Stage runs between Elma and Marilla, connecting with all trains.

Stage runs between Arcade and Springville, connecting with all trains.

For Bradford and the New Oil Territory,

direct connections are made at Olean with the Erie Railway.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

LEGAL and Blank Printing a Specialty at the MINER office.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 26, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

NIAGARA EXPRESS	leaves	Renovo..	6.45 p. m
" "	"	Driftwood	8.44 p. m
" "	"	Emporium	6.50 p. m
" "	arr. at	Kane.....	9.30 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11.40 p. m
" "	"	Renovo	11.05 a. m
" "	"	Emporium	12.15 p. m
" "	"	Kane	3.10 p. m
" "	arr. at	Erie	7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	8.00 a. m
" "	"	Emporium	8.10 a. m
" "	"	Driftwood	8.36 a. m
" "	"	Renovo	10.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	11.00 a. m
" "	"	Kane	3.45 p. m
" "	"	Emporium	5.15 p. m
" "	"	Renovo	6.15 p. m
" "	arr. at	Philadelphia	7.05 p. m

Through Cars between Philadelphia and Erie on

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

Hardware,

SMETHPORT, PA.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Box Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Cords, Bed Corners, Bell Cords, Bed Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Bolts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Bogax, Boring Machines, Braces, Brackets, Bull Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches,

Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Currycombs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Fellos Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Freezers, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder,

Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys,

Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Saucepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops — Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

Also Agent for the Reliable Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

Call and See Late Improvements, etc., on this machine.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Drugs, Chemicals,

Patent Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS,

Soaps, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY

WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

TWO IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

Of Importance TO EVERY ONE.

1st. A PIANO OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR, with an adjustable back, made to support the back of the sitter while leaning forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, follows his motions and supports him in any position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.

2d. A PLATFORM ROCKER ON CASTORS, with the long easy movement of the old style, without the projecting rockers to mar other furniture and the bane of rooms, being, in fact, the only Platform Rocker made that has a perfectly satisfactory movement.

Manufactured for the trade by

ALBERT BEST & CO.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

and for sale by the principal dealers throughout the United States.

If not kept by any dealer in your town, send to us for Price List and Catalogue.

THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

Is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, and the Miner Letter Journal of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium it has no superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

The Oswego Falls Woolen Mills, near Fulton, N. Y., were partially burned, and a large quantity of valuable machinery, wool and finished cloth was destroyed, causing a loss of $100,000, on which there is a full insurance.

The Sharpsburg, Indiana Bank, of Sharpsburg, Pa., has suspended payment.

Reynolds & Wessel, wholesale druggists of Buffalo, N. Y., failed with liabilities of about $80,000.

At New Haven, Conn., the American Mutual Life and the American Mutual Life and Trust Companies were enjoined from transacting all business except that which may be indispensable, pending a petition to have a receiver appointed for each company.

Thirty thousand pounds of wool in B. Heaton's store-house at Bouse's Point, N. Y., were destroyed by fire and a loss of $16,000 was incurred.

Clintonville, N. Y., was devastated with small pox, seventy persons having died within a short time.

A fire over an acre in extent in a mine at Green Bridge, near Scranton, Pa., was caused by an accumulation of large quantities of fire damp. Relays of men were engaged night and day in extinguishing the flames.

By a fire in Madison, N. J., the buildings, including the passenger station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad and a large amount of valuable property, were destroyed. The loss is about $80,000; partially insured.

Two sons of William Downey, of Pittsfield, Mass., were killed by the bursting of a gun.

Samuel Humphries and Edmund Smith, convicted of burning the Lebanon Valley railroad bridge, near Reading, Pa., during the recent strike troubles, have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000 each.

The No. 3 woolen mill at Waterford, Mass., was destroyed by fire. The building was four stories high, 200 feet long, and 250 hands were employed in it. Loss, $100,000.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the American Missionary Association took place at Syracuse, N. Y. Hon E. S. Tobey, of Boston, was elected president for the coming year.

The New York State assessment of taxes upon the different counties aggregates $8,726,-011.61.

The payments to the New York militia for service during the recent labor troubles will amount to about $250,000.

A large number of depositors drew their money out of the Union Dime Savings Bank, of New York, one of the largest institutions of saving in the city, and a heavy run was anticipated.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold at auction in New York city, and, contrary to expectations, there was a marked decline in prices.

The death of George L. Fox, the well-known pantomimist and comedian, took place at Cambridge, Mass., in his fifty-third year.

The Kennebec Fibre Company's factory at Boston, Me., was destroyed by fire, with a total loss of $28,000, on which there is $22,000 insurance; and the Cedar Falls hotel, in Hamilton county, N. Y., was burned, with a loss of $8,000, on which there is an insurance of $5,500.

After a three months' sojourn in Europe, ex-Governor Samuel J. Tilden returned to New York. He stated to a reporter that his trip had proved of great benefit to his health, and that he had paid no attention to political matters during his journey.

Mrs. Anthony Willis, aged eighty-two, was burned to death at North Granville, N. Y., her dress having caught fire from a cinder of burning grease.

A Texan steer escaped from his keepers and dashed through the crowded streets of New York, tossing and goring a number of men and women before his career was finally stopped by a ball through the brain.

The Protestant Episcopal triennial convention at Boston adjourned after a session of twenty days.

Western and Southern States.

A land swindle on an enormous scale was unearthed in Kansas City, Mo., by the arrest of J. R. Ham, Edward L. Stevens and George W. Miller, on a requisition of the governor of Texas. The men arrested are charged with forging land titles and issuing fraudulent deeds for immense tracts of land in Texas; and in order to perfect their plans it is alleged their confederates had made duplicate copies of notary and other seals and obtained copies of the signatures of many Texas State officers. All the titles and patents used by them—representing either the general government or State lands—were forged, while they had printed blank forms and duplicates of deeds necessary for their operations. Gov. Hubbard's attention had been drawn to the matter a year ago, and after investigation he informed the government at Washington, who sent on a special agent to make a full examination. A thorough search resulted in the simultaneous arrest, in different parts of the country, of sixty members of the gang of swindlers; and it was further ascertained that they had burned no less than fourteen court houses, in order to destroy the proofs of their crimes. Large quantities of land have been fraudulently conveyed by the conspirators to many persons all over the country.

The suspension of the Home Savings Bank, of Elgin, Ill., is announced.

Two robbers attacked Joseph Mason, a commercial traveler, as he was crossing a bridge 140 feet high near Big Cliffy, Ky., whereupon Mason drew a revolver, shot one of his assailants and threw the other over the bridge, fatally injuring both.

Wood's Museum, at Chicago, caught fire, and the portion occupied as a theater was destroyed, while all the animals in the place were suffocated. Loss, about $40,000; fully insured.

A syndicate of eminent European financiers have offered to loan the State of Louisiana $12,050,000, with which to pay off her present State debt. By this arrangement the State would save nearly $300,000 annually, but it is believed the proposition cannot be entertained under the present constitution and State laws.

In the city election at Baltimore the Democrats were successful by over 12,000 majority. Two wards were carried by the workingmen's candidate for mayor.

A large number of prominent ladies from all parts of the country were present at the opening of the convention of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union at Chicago.

Twogood & Elliott, one of the oldest banking houses in Iowa, failed at Marion, with liabilities estimated at $150,000 and assets unknown.

A reign of terror existed in the village of Palestine, Dark county, Ohio. Daniel Pitman, a leading lawyer of the place, was recently assassinated, women were assaulted and insulted, and other outrages committed by an organized gang of outlaws; and to cap the climax Wesley Guyon an old resident, was called out of his house at two o'clock in the morning, and when he went to the door he was confronted by a body of masked men, who pounded a volley into him, forty balls piercing his body.

From Washington.

The bill introduced by Senator Edmunds, to prevent abuses in the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes, provides that no postmaster or deputy postmaster, or other person intrusted by the United States, the post-office department or the postmaster-general with postage stamps or stamped envelopes, shall sell or dispose of the same otherwise than in the regular course of official business, at their face value, and for cash on delivery. It also provides that any postmaster or other person who shall violate the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both said punishments, in the discretion of the court. In conclusion, the bill requires the following affidavit to be subscribed and attached by postmasters and deputy postmasters to each of their regular quarterly returns: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not, since making my last quarterly return, disposed of any of the postage stamps or stamped envelopes in my charge for sale, otherwise than in pursuance of law."

The commission appointed by the United States to go to Canada and treat with Sitting Bull has had a conference with the redoubtable Indian chief at Fort Walsh, but failed to bring him to terms.

From all the accounts received at Washington it appears that this year's wheat crop is the largest known in the history of the country.

The managers of the Woodruff scientific expedition have secured the services of several naval officers to command the vessel in which they intend to make a voyage around the world.

General Sherman has returned to Washington from a four months' visit to the Indian country, and will prepare a report on the Indian policy.

The Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, having been invited to suggest a name for the Keystone mission, presented that of Hon. Simon Cameron.

The secretary of the navy has finally decided the question with regard to the hours of labor in the various navy yards throughout the United States. The schedule provided by the department directs that from March 21 to September 20 inclusive the hours of labor shall be from 7 a. m. and continue until 5 o'clock P. M., from September 20 until March 20 labor begins at 7:30 A. M. and continues until 4:30 P. M., with an intermission of one hour for meals. These regulations are in no respect designed to carry with them any present reduction of pay.

Foreign News.

A Spanish force in Cuba surprised a body of rebels encamped, killing fifteen, among whom were Machido, president of the Cuban chambers, and Larrea, the Cuban secretary of war.

A rat calls a dancing class in the city in Russia destroyed thousands of animals.

A fire supposed to be of incendiary origin, broke out in a warehouse at Portland, Quebec, of St. John, N. B., and spread with such rapidity that it soon swept everything in its track for about a mile, destroying 250 wooden houses and rendering 2,000 people homeless. Of these 700 had been sufferers by the great fire last June. A number of persons were killed and injured and great distress and suffering prevailed.

Kars in Asia Minor has been completely invested by the Russians.

An explosion of coal gas took place in a colliery at High Blantyre, Scotland, and over two hundred miners were shut off from communication with the upper world. A large number of bodies were recovered in a fearfully mangled condition, and it was thought that few of the unfortunate men would escape alive, as it would take over a week to dig them out even if they had not been instantaneously suffocated.

General Grant left England for France, and was received in Paris by prominent American residents and Frenchmen. He was welcomed to France by representatives of President McMahon.

The Russians were unsuccessful in an engagement near Plevna and were repulsed in an attack on Rustchuk.

United States Minister Pierrepont and the Earl of Derby have signed a treaty between the United States and Great Britain regarding trade marks and trade labels.

CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

Senate.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to authorize the coining of the standard silver dollar, and restore its legal tender character.

Mr. Merrimon introduced a bill amending the laws in relation to vacancies in the offices of President and Vice-President. The bill states that in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, the secretary of state, or in case there be no secretary of state, then the secretary of the treasury, or in case there be no secretary of the treasury, then the postmaster-general shall act as President until one be elected. He also introduced a bill to repeal section 4,710 of the Revised Statutes, so as to restore to the position rolls the names of all those stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty.

After discussion Mr. Thurman withdrew his motion to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from the further consideration of the credentials of J. B. Eustis, as United States Senator from Louisiana.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Beck and Mr. Hereford for the repeal of the resumption act.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill providing for the coinage of a standard silver dollar and making them legal tender for all sums in payment of all public and private debts excepting such as under existing contracts are expressed therein to be otherwise payable.

Mr. Matthews introduced a bill providing for the distribution of the balance of the Geneva award among claimants.

Mr. Wallace offered a bill to provide a lawful note and coin currency for the United States. It provides for the coinage of four hundred million dollars in value of a coin metal patented by W. H. Hubbell, of Pennsylvania, called "goleid," and consisting of gold, silver and copper, in the proportions of one pound, twenty-four pounds and three-quarters of a pound respectively. Referred to Finance committee.

Mr. Ingalls presented a bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States. Also a bill to equalize the bounty of soldiers.

Mr. John Sherman introduced a bill making an annual appropriation of one million dollars for the purpose of providing arms and equipments for the whole body of the militia.

Mr. Kernan introduced, by request, a bill re-establishing the court of Alabama claims. Also a bill for the further distribution of the Geneva award, authorizing all persons and corporations claiming to be entitled to any portion of the moneys to sue for the same in the United States court of claims within one year from the passage of this act.

Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to make an additional article of war prohibiting gambling or playing at cards or other games for money or other valuable stakes, or the frequenting of gambling resorts, and providing that any officer or soldier found guilty by a court martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

House of Representatives.

The claim of Mr. Patterson, of Oregon, to a seat was argued without result.

A resolution by Mr. Southard, calling for the appointment of a committee of eleven to consider the laws respecting the ascertainment and declaration of the result of the election of President and Vice-President and to confer with a like Senate committee, was adopted.

Mr. Schleicher's resolution calling for the appointment of a select committee of seven members to consider the subject of the civil service of the United States and measures to promote its efficiency, was adopted.

Mr. Cox presented a resolution inquiring whether the eight-hour law had been violated in the navy yards and other places employing government help.

Mr. Willis presented a petition of the National Rifle Association and about 1,000 others for an appropriation for the encouragement of rifle practice, not only in the regular army and navy, but among the uniformed militia of the various States.

Among the papers presented to the House by the Speaker was one from the State of Missouri for the removal of the national capital.

Mr. Garfield presented a petition of 210 colored men asking assistance of Congress to enable them to go to Liberia. Referred to committee on education and labor.

Mr. Wright presented the petition of 21,009 workingmen of the twelfth congressional district of Pennsylvania for a government loan to aid settlers on the public domain. Referred to committee on public lands.

Virginia's Novel Liquor-Tax Collector.

The State of Virginia has adopted a machine to make barkeepers and liquor sellers honest and to prevent their evading the revenue tax on liquor sold at retail. The apparatus which now must by law decorate ever Virginian bar is simply a registering dial combined with mechanism which whenever the index is moved ahead sounds a bell. The dial indicates up to a million drinks. Tampering with it is prevented by the peculiar seal, which consists of a miniature tongue of brass that perforates a bit of paper carefully fitted into the lock. After this tongue is in place, the paper bears only a single perforation. Any attempt to violate the seal will result in defacing and tearing the paper, and this will be sufficient to subject the saloon keeper to prosecution under the law.

Two results have followed the introduction of the invention which might easily have been anticipated. The first is that the liquor men have raised the price of their beverages so as to cover the amount which they are now obliged to pay in taxes, and the second is the production of devices to swindle the machine. Already one enterprising individual has begun using a bell behind his counter having precisely the same sound of the gong in the machine. He went through all the motions of operating the latter, and the false bell sounding made it seem as if the drink had been properly registered. — *Scientific American.*

Nothing New Under the Sun.

It is a little curious to find that the last astronomical discovery of the Martian moons was anticipated in Dean Swift's Gulliver, and that his cosmogony of Laputa recorded the very novelty in Mars which science has now affirmed. Nor is it less striking to find that the telephone, whose wonders are so circulated to-day and that is being added to the preventives of all mines, was described by Le Comte du Muncel twenty years ago. Even the revolver, which in one form or another is changing the course of war, instead of originating with Mr. Colt, is found to have been shown to the Iroquois, Mobegan and other Indian tribes as early as 1723, and its prototype is claimed by as many European cities as contested Homer's nativity. Modern science and modern skill are great; but as there were heroes before Agamemnon, so there were great minds and great achievements earlier than this age.

A colored man may hold any office, in Iowa except that of Legislator. When the constitution was amended, several years ago, and the word "white" stricken out, by some error the word was not stricken from one of the sections of the article, and it has since remained.

There are two modes of establishing our reputation—to be praised by honest men, and to be abused by rogues. It is best, however, to secure the former, because it will be invariably accompanied by the latter.

California wants a hundred agricultural colonies from the East.

Colwell Lead Company's American Standard Shot of superior finish; also Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, 58 Cedar Street, New York.

Salutary Stimulation.

When vital action is sluggish, a stimulant, provided it be pure and properly medicated, is the most reliable agent for imparting the necessary impetus to the semi-dormant organs, accelerating the languid circulation and averting the maladies to which functional inactivity gives rise. Physicians who have employed Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in their practice pronounce it the most salutary tonic stimulant they have ever used, and especially commend it as a remedy for torpidity of the bowels, liver, stomach and kidneys, and as a resuscitant of vital energy. The medicinal value of the Bitters is due to the fact that with their basis of pure old rye are combined, in perfect chemical harmony, the best restorative and life sustaining elements known to medical botany. The Bitters never deteriorate in the most unfavorable climates.

The Latest Fashion for Ladies.

Our attention has recently been called to the *Raritan Manufacture Co.'s* designs, something entirely new in the way of heavy, thick, warm, woolen goods, specially adapted for ladies' wear during the cold weather now approaching. These goods are the handsomest, and most stylish ever seen, and so far as price is concerned, are a miracle of cheapness. They are intended for cloaks, sacques, dolmans, circulars and jackets, for both ladies and children, and are to be found at all the leading dry goods stores in the country. Be particular to ask for the *Raritan Cloakings*, and take no other.

Wonder Even Worked.

Given away! A strange, mysterious and most extraordinary book, entitled "The Book of Wonders." Containing, with numerous curious pictorial illustrations, the mysteries of the heavens and earth, natural and supernatural, oddities, whimsical, strange curiosities, wisdom, and witchcraft, dreams, superstitions, absurdities, fabulous, enchantment, etc. In order that all may see this curious book, the publishers have resolved to give it away to all that desire to see it. Address by postal card, F. Gleason & Co., 738 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Vienna Rolls.

To one quart of flour add two teaspoonful of Dooley's Yeast Powder, sift thoroughly, put in a little salt, and rub a tablespoonful of lard or butter through the flour; use enough sweet milk for a soft dough, roll out and cut with a round cutter; fold over like a turn-over, wetting the edges with milk to made them adhere; wash over with milk to give them a gloss, place in a pan so they will not touch each other, and bake fifteen or twenty minutes. They are delicious.

From N. Plummer, M. D., Auburn, N. H.: "Although averse to countenancing patent medicines, I cheerfully make an exception of your very excellent lung preparation—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. This preparation I have used in my practice for more than ten years past, and have always found it to be of more effectual service than anything within my knowledge. I recommend it with the greatest confidence to those subject to coughs and pulmonary complaints."

50 cts. and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days.

The editorial staff of the *Christian Union* (Horatio C. King, publisher, 27 Park Place, New York), comprises Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. Lyman Abbott (editors), C. L. Norton, John Habberton, (author of Helen's Babies," etc.), Rev. L. W. Bacon, Mrs. H. W. Beecher and W. H. Coleman. Price, $3. Four months $1. A serial story by Mrs. H. B. Stowe will begin in November.

Mrs. General Sherman, wife of the general of the United States army, says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, druggists, Washington, D. C.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

The elegant company from Duff's Broadway Theater, New York city, are playing to a succession of crowded houses in New York State and Canada. In the hands of this talented organization the play of Pink Dominoes has made a decided hit, and is spoken of as a masterly performance.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great internal medicine, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price, $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, druggists, Washington, D. C.

If I had known it, I might have saved a hundred dollars; for Jim has bought a Five Ton Wagon Scale of Jones, of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y., for $50, delivered. It is just as good as mine, that cost $150.

The most complete system of physical culture is Prof. Laflin's Patent Parlor Rowing Apparatus. Fifteen styles for young or old. Recommended by physicians, clergymen and professional oarsmen. Price, $10. 31 Union Sq., N. Y.

Every person interested in the management of honey bees for profit, should send for illustrated circular to L. C. Root, Mohawk, N. Y.

I Never Felt Better.

Such is the verdict after taking a dose of Quirk's Irish Tea. Sold in packages at 25 cts.

Worcester's large dictionary free. See adv. of *The Independent*, the great religious newspaper.

Handsome Picture Free! — Two elegant 6x8 Chromos, worthy to adorn the walls of any home, and a Three Months Trial of American Home, a charming 16 page literary paper, full of the best stories, poetry, news, etc., sent, free for one month. Life cases (stamps taken) to pay mailing expenses. Money returned to those not satisfied that they are worth ten times the price asked. J. L. PATTEN & CO., Publishers, 142 William Street, New York. Householders call LORRIMER HOUSE, rates 7 cents.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle	Native	5@6½	5
	Texas and Cherokee	4@5½	5
Milch Cows		30	60@80
Sheep	Live	5@5½	5½
	Dressed	7½	7½
Hogs		6@6½	6½
Lambs		8½	9
Cotton	Middling	11¾	11¾
Flour	Western, low grades to Common	3 75	4 25
	State: Good to Choice	4 30	4 60
Wheat	Red Western	1 27	1 28
	No. 2 Milwaukee	1 23	1 24
Rye	State	71	72
Barley	State	77	80
Barley Malt		75	80
Oats	Mixed Western	39	39½
	Mixed Western	41½	42
Hay, per cwt		80	70
Straw, per cwt		50	55
Hops	'79—'80	9@11	11
Pork	Mess	11 50	12 00
Lard	City Steam	7½	7¾
Fish	Mackerel, No. 1, new	18 00	19 00
	" No. 2, new	15 00	16 00
	Dry Cod, per cwt	4 00	4 25
	Herring, Scaled, per box	22	25
Petroleum	Crude	6½@6¾	6¾
Wool	California Fleece	23	24
	Texas Fleece	20	22
	Australian Fleece	41	45
	State XX	40	42
	" X	36	38
Butter	Western: Choice	26	27
	Western: Good to Prime	20	25
	Western: Virgins	22	24
Cheese	State Factory	13	13
	State Dairy	10	11
	Western	10	10½
Eggs	State and Pennsylvania	21	22

BUFFALO.

Flour		3 75	4 25
Wheat	No. 1 Milwaukee	1 27	1 28
Corn	Mixed	54@56	61
Oats		34	37
Rye		68	71
Barley		73	85
Barley Malt		1 00	1 15

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle	Extra	6@	6¼
Sheep		5@	6
Hogs	Dressed	6½@	6¾
Flour	Pennsylvania Extra	3 10	3 25
Wheat	Red Western	1 25	1 25
Rye		68	67
Corn	Yellow	56	57
	Mixed	55	56
Oats	Mixed	38	38
Petroleum	Crude	6¾	6¾
Wool	Domestic	35	36
	Texas	24	25
	California	37	38

BOSTON.

Beef Cattle		6@	6¼
Sheep		5½@	6¾
Hogs		6@	6
Flour	Wisconsin and Minnesota	7 50	8 00
Corn	Mixed	55	55½
Oats		38	38
Wool	Ohio and Pennsylvania X X	39	41
	California X X	39	41

BRIGHTON, MASS.

Beef Cattle		6@6½	6¼
Sheep		5@	6
Lambs		6@	6
Hogs		6@	6

WORCESTER, MASS.

Beef Cattle	Four to Choice	5 00	5 50
Sheep		4 75	5 00
Lambs		7 00	7 00

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Sinclair's "Common Sense" Chairs and Rockers.

The interior of New York State contains many manufacturing establishments that in size and quality of work turned out are inferior to none in the world. One of the most extensive of the most superbly equipped of these is the Union Chair Works of F. A. Sinclair, at Mottville, Onondaga county, New York. This chair factory is one of the largest in the interior of the State, and is devoted to the manufacture of a specialty, appropriately called "Common Sense Chairs." Mr. Sinclair is a practical chair maker, and has had an experience of thirty years in the manufacture of chairs. Having been engaged in the business for so long a period, it is not perhaps to be wondered at that he has succeeded in producing a chair of unusual excellence. In the chairs made by him hard wood is used principally maple and white elm—which is carefully selected, contains no defects and is thoroughly seasoned. In fact everything about the chair is made of the best material, by experienced workmen, and under Mr. Sinclair's personal supervision. And such a reputation for superiority of seats have they obtained that Mr. Sinclair is compelled to caution buyers to see that his name is stamped upon the chair before buying, in order to avoid purchasing a counterfeited and inferior article. Yet, with creditable frankness, he does not claim that his chairs are the cheapest in the market, but claims, with emphasis, that they are the best made.

A glance at Mr. Sinclair's illustrated price list shows the substantial character of the chairs and rockers made at his factory. The list embraces chairs large and small, from a child's rocker up to a large, substantial-looking rocker called "Everybody's Favorite," which looks as though it would afford "rest for the weary" any number of years. Comfort, convenience and strength seem to be the prevailing characteristics of these chairs, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that they have received strong expressions of approval from the press and public.

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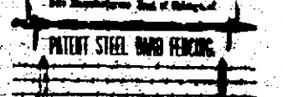

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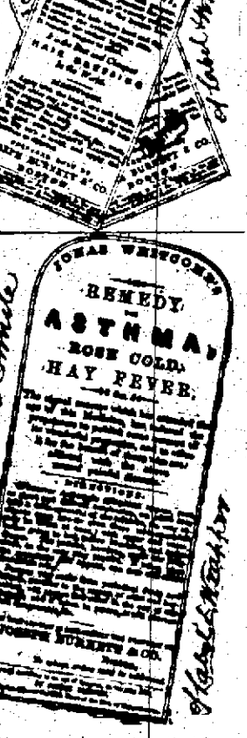

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